"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by showers; northerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,123. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull but strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 85c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the General Deficiency bill with important amendments. One of the amendments provides for collecting the debts due from the Pacific railroads; another provides for improving Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The Hawaiian resolution was considered by the Senate for a time, Mr. Cannery of Louisiana completing his speech against annexation. The House passed a number of bills relating to the army. Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Bailey of Texas had a political wrangle growing out of some comment on the former's speech in the Ohio Republican Convention.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury in an address to the United Club in London deprecated the war, and said England's policy in China was in a measure a success. Gen. Pelloux has formed a Cabinet in Italy. Six rebel leaders have been hanged in Turkestan by Russia. A British expedition has avenged the massacre of American missionaries in Sierra Leone, West Africa. A lottery for the benefit of the German colonies has been approved by Emperor William and other sovereigns.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral Erben received word from the Navy Department that more ships were needed to enforce the extended blockade on the southern Cuban Coast, and several vessels were ordered detached from the coast defense fleet for that purpose.

Page 2.

The New York County Republicans' General Committee held a meeting last night, at which resolutions were offered to indorse Gov. Black's candidacy for Governor and another for the support of candidates of the Citizens' Union. Action on these resolutions was postponed.

Gov. Black's order forming the new regiments for the State's quota and keeping the provisional regiments at home has practically stopped recruiting. It is said that the law prescribing a Constitutional limit of 10,000 Guardsmen for the State has been violated.

Page 3.

The yacht Red Cross was placed in commission and sailed south yesterday. The vessel will be used as a sort of headquarters boat in Cuban waters.

Page 4.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual field games at the Queen's Club, London, scoring seven first prizes to two for her rival.

George J. Gould said just before sailing for Europe that, in his opinion, the Rapid Transit Commissioners had no intention of coming to an agreement with the Manhattan Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the civil service rules approved by the Mayor of this city are not required before being operative to be approved by the State Commissioner.

Jockey Maher rode the horse George Boyd at Sheepshead yesterday, and when the animal's headstall slipped, quickly adjusted it and won the race. The other winners were Sir Hubert, Latson, La Cheviot, Tremargo, and Rappahannock.

Page 5.

New York's baseball team was beaten in the first game of the series at Chicago yesterday. Brooklyn lost an eleven-inning game in Pittsburg.

Frank H. Tomlinson, an eight-year-old boy of Jersey City, died Tuesday, and Dr. Robertson, the attending physician, refused to give a certificate of death. The police arrested William Van Winkle, nineteen years old, who is alleged to have beaten Tomlinson with a whip.

Page 6.

Michael Schwab, the Chicago Haymarket Anarchist, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1886, and subsequently pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, is dead.

President Orr and George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission took occasion to declare that there was no possibility of any truth in the charge of Russell Sage that three of the Commissioners had gambled in Manhattan stock, and had used their positions in their own interest.

Page 7.

Chicago policemen have been prohibited from wearing tan shoes and red neckties when in uniform.

The Supreme Court gave judgment for $15,700 in favor of Charles J. Cohen, in his suit against the so-called Envelope Trust.

The testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein at Madison Square Garden was not the financial success expected, but about $6,000 was realized.

Page 12.

The School Board appropriated $15,000 and selected sites for public playgrounds. Over 200 teachers were appointed to take charge of the vacation schools.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday, on the advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen, allowed President Cromwell of Richmond to take his seat.

President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that the increase in assessed values this year in New York County would be about $1,000,000. The books will be footed up by Tuesday.

The Atlantic Transport Line has purchased the fleet and entire business of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, Limited, engaged in the New York and London service. The purchase price is said to approximate $5,000,000. The greater part of the stock of the new company is held in the United States.

Internal Revenue offices in this city were besieged yesterday by eager and disappointed applicants for tax stamps. Only small orders were filled. There was an inadequate supply of documentary stamps, and no proprietary stamps of certain denominations. Mingled patience and indignation were manifested.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the North Pacific Coast; it is low in the lake regions, the Missouri Valley, and Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen in the Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

Showers have occurred on the North Atlantic Coast, in New England, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers and thunder storms are indicated for the lake regions and Lower Mississippi Valley.

The weather will be warmer in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake regions. The temperature will be stationary throughout the Gulf States and the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	69	73
6 A. M.	64	68	72
9 A. M.	69	72	74
12 M.	79	76	80
4 P. M.	73	79	83
6 P. M.	71	79	82
9 P. M.	69	75	78
12 P. M.	68	74	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature was seventy-nine degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum sixty-six degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

SANTIAGO TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Shafter Intimates He Will Not Await Reinforcements.

TO FORESTALL GEN. PANDO

Spanish Commander Is Hurrying Up with 8,700 Men.

CUBANS HARASS HIM

News of the Assault Upon and Capture of the Doomed City Hourly Expected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Santiago is to be taken at once, not in forty-eight hours or in three days, or in any prescribed time given to Gen. Shafter by the War Department or the President.

The Administration is abundantly satisfied with Shafter's performance of his duty. It has told him so in plain language. It is depending upon him to exercise his judgment and his ability to the best advantage, and the reports that he has sent indicate to the President and the Secretary of War that he is about to act in such a way as to crush the Spanish troops now in Santiago before the reinforcements now on the way from Manzanillo and elsewhere can reach Linares, who is supposed to command Santiago.

All the information obtained and made public to-day pointed to speedy action and favorable results. Gen. Shafter telegraphs in such confident terms that no room is left for doubt that he feels perfectly able to overthrow any force the Spanish commander may throw in his way.

When Adjt. Gen. Corbin was asked late in the afternoon, "What of Pando and his reinforcements?" he at once responded: "We expect to take the city."

Pando was again suggested as an obstacle: "Will Gen. Shafter take the city before Pando with his reinforcements come up?" With calm confidence he at once answered: "We think he will."

Alger Sanguine but Cautious.

Secretary Alger, who has become more than ever concerned in the operations of the army since he learned that his son was at the front and actively employed, was sanguine of the early capture of Santiago, but he disavowed some of the statements attributed to him in which he had predicted its capture in forty-eight hours, or in any specified number of hours. He is aware of the difficulties confronting Gen. Shafter, but he is also convinced that the care, energy, determination, and stability with which the army of the United States has taken hold of the business in hand will carry it to victory in such a way as to surprise the procrastinating Spaniards.

Not one word has come from Gen. Shafter suggesting the need of reinforcements. To the higher officers at the War Department and to the President this is evidence that Gen. Shafter feels sure that he has enough troops with him to accomplish all that has been cut out for him to do.

Miles Would Take No Chances.

Gen. Miles, firmly convinced of the necessity for avoiding any reverse for any cause, and especially for lack of men, is anxious that success shall be doubly assured, and he is doing his utmost to provide Gen. Shafter with a force more than equal to any that may be provided by the Spanish, even if every man within long marching distance of Santiago shall manage to reach Linares before Shafter strikes.

The President and his Cabinet take much comfort from consideration of Gen. Shafter's reports to the Secretary of War. Every line has been anxiously scanned for information about the health and spirits of the troops in a climate about which the most distressing reports are recalled. The weather in Washington has been extremely hot during the past few days, and it has been assumed that the troops were suffering from weather worse than that here, with the added discomforts of indifferent food, irregularly supplied, of marching in a tropical sun, assaults from strange and voracious insect pests, and in some cases the burden of unsuitable clothing. If any of these inconveniences are felt, they have been borne stoically, for not one word has come to headquarters to show that the men are not having a better time than they were having when in camp at Chickamauga, Tampa, or Camp Alger.

War Department Expecting News.

As Gen. Shafter is to wait for nothing, reinforcements, provisions, horses, or the many things he has probably discovered that he might use, but manifestly intends to do business at once, and not "to-morrow," as the Spaniards do, the War Department is prepared to hear stirring news from him at any time.

The news that is given to the press is sufficiently encouraging. There is reason to believe that information not communicated to the newspapers more completely justifies the belief that Shafter is to hurl his forces at once upon Santiago.

Pando is hurrying to Santiago, but he is heavily handicapped, being obliged to guard supplies which he is carrying to the town. Gen. Shafter is fully aware of the rate at which he is advancing, and of the difficulties attending his march to Santiago. This information he gets from hour to hour through the insurgents, who are co-operating with him and who are familiar with the country between Santiago and Manzanillo.

Morro Castle May Have Been Taken.

It would not surprise the President to learn to-morrow or even to-night that Morro Castle has fallen into the hands of Gen. Shafter's advance.

According to such information as is in the possession of the army officers, it is not a strong defense on the land side. It is further from Santiago than are the outposts of Shafter's army by several miles. The forces defending it may be ordered to withdraw, or may be forced to surrender after a brief attack by the artillery which has been set up to command it.

With Morro in the possession of the troops of the United States, Admiral Sampson may be enabled to take a part in the subsequent proceedings to bring the city and the fleet of Admiral Cervera to terms.

PANDO EXPECTED SUNDAY.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—From two Cuban officers picked up by the Vixen to-day it has been learned that Gen. Pando is moving eastward, from Manzanillo, with 8,700 Spanish troops, for the purpose of assisting the beleaguered City of Santiago de Cuba.

The Cubans had come to Aserradero in small boats, with dispatches from Gen. Rios for Admiral Sampson and Gen. Rabi. They report that Gen. Pando has with him seven battalions, numbering 8,700 men, with cattle and a pack train with provisions.

He left Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, on June 22, to relieve Gen. Linares. The Spaniards were moving at the rate of twelve miles a day when the messengers left, and, at their present speed, it is expected they will reach Santiago de Cuba next Sunday, July 3.

The Cubans have a small force hanging on the Spanish flank and rear and harassing Gen. Pando's troops at every step.

Manzanillo is 127 miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and the roads are in bad condition. The Cubans say that if Gen. Pando reaches his goal it will be with less than half the force he started with. The Cubans who are harassing him only number about 200 men, but in the passes and in the bush they are at a great advantage.

It is probable that immediate steps will be taken to throw a force of Americans and Cubans between Gen. Pando and Gen. Linares. Pressed as the latter is on the east, he could not spare a man for a sortie to the west.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Enemy's Intrenchments to be Bombarded with Shrapnel and Dynamite Shells.

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ON THE RIO GUAMA, SECOND CROSSING, June 28, 4 P M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 29, 9:30 A. M.—The preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and soldiers of all branches of the service are being hurried to the front, where there are now more than 13,000 men.

Gen. Kent's division consisting of the brigades of Gen. Hawkins, Col. Pearson, and Col. Worth, has joined Gen. Lawton's division, and, with the cavalry division of Gen. Wheeler, and four batteries of light artillery, will now be strung out in the rear of Gen. Lawton's division.

The front still rests on the second crossing of the Rio Guama, on the road to Santiago de Cuba, in the rear of the crest of the Sevilla Hills, and a mile and a half back.

The brigade of Gen. Bates and the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, and a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, which were landed yesterday by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, remain at Juragua or Sabouty (?)

Waiting for Commissary Supplies.

The delay in the general forward movement is due to the inability to get subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough. The advance, it is said, will not be ordered until every man has three days' rations in his knapsack. This, however, is impossible until the road is passable for wagon trains. The pack trains can only convey one day's rations in a day.

The men constructing the bridge roads have the work almost completed, and this afternoon the first wagon train of four six-mule teams will go through. In two or three days more every man will have three days' rations in his knapsack, and as soon as that occurs the army will move upon the enemy.

The delay has been utilized to good advantage. Although the Cubans affect to have a thorough knowledge of the country and the trails, nothing is taken for granted, and the commanding officers are ascertaining the real conditions for themselves. The whole country, front and flank, is being thoroughly reconnoitred, and an accurate map has been made by the engineers. Much of the information thus obtained will be of inestimable advantage from a strategic point of view.

Last night Col. Mendoca of Gen. Lawton's staff made a reconnoissance up to the very trenches of the enemy, their sentries talking on picket duty being plainly heard.

One Party Had Not Returned.

Corp. Dewey and nine sharpshooters from the Seventh Infantry went out at dark last night with one day's rations toward the Spanish lines, and they have not yet returned. No fear, however, is entertained for their safety. It is believed they are lying in the bush waiting for night.

At daylight this morning Lieut. Smith of the Fourth Infantry, with a detail of fifty men from the Seventeenth Infantry, under Lieut. Durfee, crossed the San Juan and went in a northeasterly direction as far as Caney, or El Caumey, as it is marked on the maps, without encountering any Spanish troops, and fifty men of a company of the Seventh, under Capt. Young, also made a reconnoissance. The Spaniards have seemingly retired to their intrenchments, as no pickets or skirmishers were encountered.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Wheeler, and Gen. Chaffee have had rides out beyond our advance posts several times, and yesterday afternoon (as already cabled) Gen. Wheeler, while on the crest of the hills forward of our left, actually climbed a tree in order to obtain a better view of the country.

Capt. Wright of Gen. Bates's staff to-day followed the line of the railroad running out of Juragua toward Santiago de Cuba to within two and a half miles of the city. The road approaches within a mile and a half of our front, and can be utilized to bring up supplies and siege guns, the first of which were landed at Daiquiri this afternoon.

Artillery Diversion Delayed by Rain.

Gen. Lawton will probably make a diversion with his artillery so soon as it is placed in position. Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move to-day beyond Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. But the roads will dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up to-morrow, and the intrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Col. Wood's dynamite guns. The shrapnel fire will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3 2-10 inches, and with shrapnel they are effective at 3,500 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and Gen. Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, Gen. Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The correspondent of The Associated Press is not permitted to divulge its location at present.

The military telegraph line has been completed as far as Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, thus placing the front in direct communication with Gen. Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Seguranca, where he can keep in close touch with Rear Admiral Sampson. It is probable, however, that he will establish his headquarters at Juragua to-morrow or Thursday.

The troops belonging to Gen. Lawton's division are kept ready to move in light marching order, while the reconnoitering parties are out. This precaution is considered necessary in order to avoid disaster in case the small parties of troops should collide with the Spaniards in force. But not a single skirmish has occurred.

Cubans Doing Good Picket Work.

The Cubans under Gen. Castillo are doing commendable work as advance pickets. They are thrown out, day and night, from half a mile to a mile in advance of our pickets, along the front and flanks, thus forming a double cordon about the army. The American pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or "phantom firing" on the lines at night.

Our boys are cheerful in spite of the excessive heat and the hard fare, which thus far has been confined to coffee, hardtack, and bacon, a diet hardly suited for the climate. Rice would make a splendid staple here. Strict orders have been issued about eating the great variety of tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, &c., in which the woods abound, the only exception being made in the cases of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of the men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

Both men and officers are suffering from the lack of tobacco.

Drinking water for the troops at the front is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream fed by springs, running direct from the mountains. The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first, but strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future, and sentinels have been placed to enforce the orders.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—With the soldiers landed from the Yale yesterday and Gen. Garcia's army transported from the westward 21,000 men in all have been disembarked in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter to the War Department announces that the last of the artillery has been landed. He does not specify that the heavy guns, as well as the light artillery, were landed, but his statement is taken to cover all of the ordnance. With these siege guns on shore, Gen. Shafter is now in a position to support the infantry and cavalry with the big guns of the heavy artillery, as well as the lighter field guns.

SHOT AT EACH OTHER IN ERROR.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 28.—Two reconnoitring parties, one of the Ninth Cavalry and the other of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, collided this morning and several shots were exchanged before their identity was established.

Happily no one was hurt.

AGUADORES SHELLED.

Town to be Captured at Once—3,000 Spanish Troops Hurrying to Reinforce the Garrison.

ON THE GUAMA, June 28.—So soon as the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and Eighth Massachusetts, which arrive on the Harvard to-morrow, and the 6,000 reinforcements sent out from Tampa reach here, Aguadores, town on the coast, four miles west of Juragua and about the same distance east of the harbor entrance, will be taken.

The place was shelled to-day by several ships of the fleet

A reconnoitring party under Capt. Wright has obtained information, which is believed to be reliable, that 3,000 Spanish troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison.

Aguadores is on the line of the advance of the army into the interior and close to the railroad. It will probably become the base of operations, while the supply base may remain at Juragua.

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY CUT

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SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—It is reported here to-night, on apparently good authority, that the water supply of Santiago de Cuba has been cut off. If this proves true the city is at our mercy.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—No official reports have been received to confirm the story that Gen. Shafter's troops are in possession of the water works supplying Santiago. It is not doubted that the troops crossed the line of aqueducts and could have cut off the supply of Santiago if deemed desirable to do so. The opinion here is, however, that if the pipes have been tapped by the American troops it has been done with the main purpose of supplying themselves and stock with good drinking water.

It is not thought that there was a deliberate purpose to cut off Santiago's water supply, for in the minds of persons best posted on the situation such a method, while causing the population of the town a good deal of discomfort, would be entirely ineffectual in hastening the surrender of Santiago.

Streams Near the City.

The country in the rear of that city to the northward and westward is said to be well supplied with small streams of fresh water emptying into the bay, and as our troops so far have not managed to occupy that territory, this source of water is still within reach of the Spaniards. It is said also that in a city as large as Santiago there are an abundance of steam boilers, which could be changed very quickly into distillers of the salt water of the bay.

Inasmuch as a disposition has appeared in some quarters to question the right of the American Army under the modern rules of war to resort to this mediaeval means of shortening a siege, it can be stated that the military authorities here, after a careful examination of the matter, have reached the conclusion that there is full warrant for the cutting off of the water supply.

It would not be permissible to do this if the Spanish General had led his forces out of the town several miles at least to repel the invaders, but as he has seen fit, according to the reports coming here, to prepare for a defense of the town within its own limits, there is ample precedent for starving

Continued on Page 2.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

FIGHT AT PUERTO RICO

Warship Antonio Lopez Chased by the St. Louis and St. Paul.

TRIED TO LAND SUPPLIES

Driven from San Juan She Ran Ashore at Salinas and Boilers Exploded.

Our Cruisers at Last Advices Were Engaging Two Gunboats and Shelling Party Disembarking Stores.

MADRID, June 29.—The cruiser Antonio Lopez, while trying to enter the River San Juan, near San Juan de Puerto Rico, secretly, with a cargo of provisions and war material, was detected by two American warships, but escaped by swiftly changing her course.

Her Captain, determined to land his cargo, headed for shore at Salinas. The shock of grounding exploded the boiler. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The Spanish gunboats Concha and Isabella issued to the assistance of the Antonio Lopez, whereupon the Americans withdrew and the Antonio Lopez landed her cargo.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Antonio Lopez, whose Captain ran her ashore at Salinas, after she had escaped from American warships that had prevented her landing a cargo of provisions and war material near San Juan de Puerto Rico, had sailed from Spain. She was chased by the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul. The Concha and Isabella attacked the St. Paul, forcing the Americans to retire after several hours' fighting.

"Troops were sent to Salinas to protect the landing of the cargo of the Antonio Lopez.

"The American cruisers afterward returned and opened fire on the Spanish ships and the party landing the cargo.

"Severe fighting continues."

The Antonio Lopez is a small gunboat built for service in Cuban and Puerto Rican waters. Her displacement is 201 tons, and she carries a crew of sixty men. Her speed is about 8 knots an hour, and she carries two 5-inch guns and one machine gun.

MARTINIQUE NOT A BASE.

Spain Will Not Be Allowed to Have Stores There.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 29.—The English steamer Remembrance which was consigned to the Spanish Consul, still remains at Fort de France. Strong inducements were made to allow her to transfer coal to the Spanish vessel Alicante.

United States Consul Darte interviewed the Government on the subject, and was assured that in no circumstances would a transfer of cargo be permitted, and the port would not be allowed as a storehouse for the belligerents. The Remembrance is awaiting orders from Spain, and may leave at any moment.

SPANISH MINISTER FOR PEACE.

Gamazo, Who, with Puigcerver, Wants to Resign, Is Opposed to Continuance of the War.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Now that the Cortes is closed, it is understood that Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, desire to resign.

"Señor Gamazo opposes pursuing the war until Spain is politically and financially ruined. The whole world having recognized her gallant sacrifices and traditional bravery, he thinks the Government ought to have the moral courage to fix a reasonable limit for the national sacrifices.

"It is an open secret that Señor Moret and many Liberal statesmen share the views of Señor Gamazo. The peace agitation is spreading in the provinces, but not at Madrid.

TO ENFORCE THE BLOCKADE.

Several Vessels Ordered to Leave the Coast Defense Fleet and Proceed to Cuba.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday received notice from the Navy Department that as the blockade has been extended for 360 miles on the southern coast of Cuba, more vessels are needed. The following vessels have been withdrawn from the coast defense fleet and will go South as soon as possible:

The Governor Russell, a converted ferryboat now in Boston Harbor, speed ten knots, commanded by Lieut. James Grant; the yacht Arab building at Roach's Yard at Chester, Penn., to be completed in a week; the tug Apache, formerly the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company's tug J. D. Jones, now at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Lieut. E. H. Gerr; an unfinished ferryboat now building at Boston, to be completed in ten days.

Admiral Erben said he did not know what vessels would replace these, or whether more vessels would be taken.

THE POPE NEARLY PROSTRATED

He Has Been Greatly Affected by the Spanish-American War.

ROME, June 29.—The Pope is said to be greatly affected by the course of the Spanish-American war.

In view of his age and nervous prostration for some time past, his entourage has been anxious, although his physicians declare there is no cause for alarm.

BITTERNESS AGAINST ENGLAND.

MADRID, June 29.—The general public is very bitter against England because of her supposed unfriendliness regarding Admiral Camara's squadron. The subject is warmly discussed in all public places, though official circles are mute.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that, commencing July 1st, through Pullman buffet parlor car service between New York and Cape May will be established, leaving New York, 23d St., at 12:50 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 1:00 P. M. week days, arriving Cape May 5:50 P. M. Leave Cape May 7 A. M. week days, and arriving Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., at 11:43 A. M., and 23d St. 12:15 P. M. This train will run via Trenton and Camden.—Adv

SPANISH NEWS IN KINGSTON.

Consul There Hears that the Brooklyn Was Sunk and that Schley and 24 Seamen Were Killed.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 29—11 P. M.—The Spanish Consul here has received a cablegram from Santiago de Cuba asserting that the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn has been struck by a Spanish shell, which sank the vessel and killed Commodore Schley and twenty-four seamen.

The Consul really believes the "news," and Spaniards all over the city are drinking champagne and rejoicing.

It has also been reported that an extensive mine has been laid which will blow up half the American army when it enters the city.

DISCREDITED IN WASHINGTON.

News of Such a Disaster Would Certainly Have Been Received There.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At 1:15 o'clock this morning when officers on duty at the Navy Department were shown a copy of the dispatch from Kingston about the alleged sinking of the Brooklyn, they expressed disbelief in the story.

Not a word has been received from Admiral Sampson, they said, since Tuesday night, and the officers regard it as certain that had anything of the kind related in the dispatch occurred, the Admiral would have immediately informed the department.

DOLPHIN AND NEWARK COLLIDE

Commodore Watson's Flagship Does Not Suffer Damage, but the Dolphin Receives Considerable Injury.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Long has received word from Commodore Remey at Key West that the flagship Newark, with Commodore Watson aboard, has been in collision with the Dolphin.

The Newark was uninjured, but the Dolphin sustained considerable damage. She is now on her way north to a dry dock. No details are obtainable.

A MESSAGE FROM HOBSON.

He Sends Word Home that His Health Is Good and No Concern Need Be Felt About Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—The Age Herald will print to-morrow a special dispatch from Greensborough, Ala., the home of Judge Hobson, father of the hero of the Merrimac, giving a cablegram received from his son at Santiago to-day.

The cablegram reads:

"Santiago de Cuba, June 28.

"My health continues good. Feel no uneasiness about me."

SPANISH FLEET GOING ON.

Camara Still at Port Said, in Spite of Correa's Story that He Has Entered the Canal.

LONDON, JUNE 30.—The Port Said correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Admiral Camara expected to sail to-morrow, (Thursday,) leaving the torpedo-boat destroyers here. The repairs to the Audaz will occupy another ten days. The Colon has landed a man suffering from smallpox."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "According to El Imparcial, 'the demand for a cash payment of the canal dues delayed Admiral Camara's squadron. The dues, amounting, we are trustworthily informed, to less than 400,000f., are now paid.'

"If the United States imagine that the threat to bombard Spanish ports would induce the Spaniards to recall Camara and to sue for peace the Americans are bound to be disappointed. The threat has only tended to excite the bulldog qualities of the Spanish national character. When these are aroused prudence and logic are alike powerless. The peace prospects, therefore, are much less bright than they were a week ago."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government has completed its arrangements for coaling and provisioning Admiral Camara's squadron, and he should now be able to reach Manila before the end of July, after stopping at several ports en route to receive instructions."

CAIRO, Egypt, June 29.—Admiral Camara has asked permission to coal his fleet at Port Said, but the Egyptian Government, believing the Spanish ships have sufficient coal to steam to the nearest port of their own country, have definitely refused him permission to do so, in accordance with the neutrality laws.

MADRID, June 29.—In an interview this afternoon Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron had begun the passage of the Suez Canal.

CARTHAGENA WELL FORTIFIED.

Spain's Boy King May Spend His Summer There on Account of Its Security.

LONDON, June 30.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a letter from Carthagena, dated June 23, and describing the fortifications there. The writer says:

"There is a great fort at the summit of each of the five hills commanding the entrance to the port, three being quite modern. Besides these there are batteries at every point of vantage, many constructed within the last two months. Numerous guns have recently been mounted, and fort building continued with energy.

"Altogether an attack from the sea is not a thing to be lightly risked, and that is why the rumor has gone about that the young King will come here for his Summer holiday.

"I have just seen the cruiser Lepanto in the harbor. I counted ten guns aboard her, four of them very large. Like the Alfonso XIII., she is unseaworthy. Her foremast is being taken down to relieve her of fifteen tons, and her guns will be lightened. Behind her I saw a big hulk, presumably the Cataluna, on the stocks. She could hardly be finished in three years."

Proceeding to review the vessels at the various ports destined to compose the third squadron, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"A month seems a short time to prepare them, but I must admit I did not think Admiral Camara's squadron would sail so soon. Therefore it is possible that even this queer collection of obsolete or unfinished vessels may ere long be pushed into the water to keep the Ministry afloat."

A single fare for the round trip to the Adirondack Mountains July 2d to 5th. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

GEN. MERRITT PUTS TO SEA

He Leaves San Francisco on the Newport, and Great Crowds Witness His Departure.

SPANISH SHIPS TO BE AVOIDED

The Newport Will Try to Overtake the Transports Which Sailed Last and Push On to Manila Ahead of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Newport, bearing Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippines, and his staff, besides the Astor Light Battery and Companies H and K of the Third United States Artillery and detachments from the Signal Corps, is now on its way to Manila.

As the vessel gradually drew away from her dock to-day the blowing of many whistles told the people that Gen. Merritt had taken his departure. Great crowds had gathered to witness the departure of the vessel, and many fashionable equipages on the dock told of the presence of the representatives of the Four Hundred, who had come to bid farewell to friends among the members of the Astor battery.

Many tugboats and yachts chartered for the occasion accompanied the Newport down the bay and out through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, where the last farewells were waved to the departing military men gathered on the deck of the steamer.

The Newport will make an effort to overtake the third fleet of transports, which sailed on Monday, after the fleet reaches Honolulu, where the vessels will coal and take on fresh supplies before proceeding to Manila. Gen. Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel of the Spanish Navy, and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed.

It is probable that the Newport will not wait for the other vessels of the fleet at Honolulu, but will proceed with as little delay as possible to Manila.

TROOPS MUST BE AT MANILA.

Germany Is Trusted, but There Will Be Less Anxiety in Washington When We Get News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The officials here are confident that Admiral Dewey has received the reinforcements under Gen. Anderson, which sailed from San Francisco on May 25, consisting of 2,500 men. The Charleston certainly has arrived, as she was leading the transports some distance after leaving Honolulu. With the addition of her 400 sailors and marines, Dewey will feel much safer. The Navy Department, it now appears, did not expect to hear of the arrival of the transports by the 23d of this month, the date of last report from Manila. They had estimated that the transports might be somewhat delayed by a consideration for their coal consumption, desiring to avoid reaching Manila with empty bunkers as would have been the case if they were driven at full steam across the Pacific. Later on there will be a plentiful supply of coal at Manila, as United States Consul Haywood at Honolulu has succeeded in purchasing about 12,000 tons, some of which will be forwarded immediately to the Philippines.

The publication of the semi-official note referred to by an English newspaper this morning has caused no disquiet here, nor has it thrown any new light on the situation. It was said positively here last week that there have been no diplomatic exchanges between the Governments of the United States and Germany on the subject of the landing of German forces in Manila, and the semi-official note above referred to merely confirms that statement and shows that the same state of affairs still exists. The declaration in the note of the German intention to land marines "as soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there," is said to be nothing more than a repetition of the provisions of international law on that subject.

However, Admiral Dewey doubtless would be consulted as to the existence of such a necessity if the requirements of neutrality are to be observed by Germany, and of that the State Department entertains no doubt. Nevertheless it is not disguised that the Administration will feel greatly relieved when all the American military forces have arrived and taken up the occupation of Manila.

There are now afloat 10,000 United States soldiers destined for the Philippines. The last of those left San Francisco day before yesterday under Command of Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Major Gen. Merritt, who has been designated military commandant of the Philippines, sailed to-day from San Francisco with his staff on the Newport. It is thought to be very probable that no serious question of jurisdiction will arise at the Philippines as between the American forces and the insurgents pending Gen. Merritt's arrival and the announcement of his purpose to take military control of the islands.

AUGUSTIN MEANS TO FIGHT.

German Warships Expected in Manila to Prevent a Bombardment—Prince Henry Awaited.

MADRID, June 29.—Dispatches received from Manila to-day under date of June 24 say he Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that there is every reason to believe that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

It is supposed at Manila that the German warships will prevent the bombardment of that place, and it is alleged that Prince Henry of Prussia is on his way there on board a warship.

The Spaniards are said to be actively pushing preparations for the defense of the city.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, declares that the family of Capt. Gen. Augustin, who are prisoners in his hands, are at Panpanga and are well treated.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has wired Capt. Gen. Augustin at Manila to resist to the end, as the voyage of Admiral Camara will be expedited."

DEWEY LIKES AGUINALDO.

The Admiral Sends Word that Their Relations Are Cordial, Though Chiefly of a Personal Nature.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by

the McCulloch to Hongkong, and though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavité June 23:

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff, arrived May 19 by my permission on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavité outside of the arsenal under the protection of our guns and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have generally been only of a personal nature."

A PRISONER OF THE REBELS.

An American Barely Escapes the Fate Held for Spaniards.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 29.—A Japanese newspaper contains an account of the adventures with rebels and Spaniards of Mr. Vincent, an American, superintending a petroleum well on the Island of Cebu. Mr. Vincent was taken captive by the rebels and taken to their headquarters on the outskirts of Cebu, where he was sentenced to death. While awaiting execution, a Spanish war vessel steamed into the harbor and commenced to bombard the place.

The insurgents speedily decamped, leaving their prisoner behind. Shell after shell came crashing through the walls, carrying away most of the building. When the bombardment ceased a large number of rebels returned, having the blood-stained upper half of a priest's head in a basket. The head was placed on a table, and Vincent was told that he would share a similar fate. He was surrounded by rebels with drawn knives. Before the command of execution was given, he succeeded in making them understand that he was an American and not a Spaniard. The chief ordered his life spared.

In the meantime the Spanish soldiers attacked the place in the rear, and the rebels attempted to escape. The Spanish force rounded together some 200 natives, many of whom were young boys, and were indulging in an indiscriminate slaughter. Ignorant at the time of what was transpiring within a few score of yards from him, Mr. Vincent could hear the cries and prayers of the helpless natives amid the roar of musketry. After a while the fire slackened, and all was quiet, except a few occasional shots, which sounded the death knell of those among the natives who had escaped. The soldiers poured into their midst. About 8 o'clock the next morning Mr. Vincent crept out of the ruined building and succeeded in getting aboard of the British steamship Gulf of Martaban, which had a number of Philippine refugees aboard bound for Singapore.

Satisfied of Germany's Good Faith.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day gave out a message from Admiral Dewey which was brought to Hongkong by the McCulloch, so that it must have left Cavite on the 23d. The Admiral made no reference to the landing of German marines, and the officials here are satisfied that Germany is acting in good faith and according to the rules of neutrality.

HARD TO FIND TRANSPORTS.

Army Operations Hampered by the Failure to Forward Cavalry Horses and Men.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the transportation needs of the Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Philippines expeditions still unsatisfied, the War Department continues its cautious, deliberate, and to a large extent unsuccessful search for ships. More ships are pressingly needed, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, but since the purchase last week of the Obdam and the American Transport Company's fleet, not an addition has been made to the Government's list of available transports.

Col. F. J. Hecker, the Detroit lawyer and personal friend of the Secretary of War who has called to help the department out on the troublesome transport problem, returned to this city to-day from New York, but he had no acquisitions to report. His mission to New York, he said, was to inspect some of the ships already purchased for the Government—the Mohawk and the Mississippi.

The department's slowness in providing transports is a source of much vexation to the army administration, which has been greatly hindered by it. Gen. Miles has been in constant communication with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who up to recently was attending to the transport business, and more recently with Col. Hecker, and he has urged unceasingly the necessity of securing ships fitted to carry cavalry, a thing that seemed to have been entirely overlooked in the chartering of the first fleet of transports. But for the failure to secure the ships in time the second section of the Santiago expedition would have followed immediately after the first, and Gen. Shafter would now have had so many men under his command that there could be no doubt of his ability to take the city. But for the lack of ships it is pointed out the American army would now be in possession of Manila, and all possibility of complications with other nations eliminated. Why the War Department, with unlimited millions at its command, and the right and power to seize the ships it needs if they cannot be secured in any other way, is allowing important operations to be hindered for lack of them is incomprehensible to outsiders, as well as to army officers who see the efficiency of the country's fighting machinery crippled by its immobility, which they attribute in large measure to departmental red tape.

STRIFE AT CAMP ALGER.

Tennesseans Charge the Second Brigade with Bayonets for Getting in the Way.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Blood was spilled at Camp Alger yesterday. During a sham battle Harvey Reed of Company B, Sixth Massachusetts, was shot in the head with a blank cartridge at close range. He lost part of one ear, and it is feared his eyesight is permanently injured.

An exciting encounter between two brigades occurred yesterday a few miles from the camp. The Second Brigade was returning from its march to the Potomac when it encountered a column in the road, composed of the First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, and Second Tennessee. The Second Tennessee refused to give way so that the Second Brigade might pass, and finally charged the Brigade with fixed bayonets. Two or three men were slightly injured.

COURT-MARTIAL CRITICISED.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, has issued special orders criticising the proceedings of a general court-martial which sat recently at Penn's Grove, N. J., to try the cases of Private Anthony Poppa, Company A, and Private Edward R. Sloanaker, Company H, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Gen. Frank finds that the prisoners were tried upon charges and specifications which were not referred to the court for trial, and accordingly the prisoners are ordered to be released from confinement and returned to duty.

Lieut. Col. John W. Claus, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, received special instructions yesterday directing him to report to Major Gen. Miles at Washington. Col. Claus will leave for Washington to-night.

Companies H and G of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, stationed at Governors Island, have begun to make preparations for their departure for Manila. Major Emmet, in command of Companies A, B, C, D, and E of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, informed the men that the regiment was going to Manila.

MAJOR BEERS ACQUITTED.

Major John D. Beers of the Palma Mounted Rifles was acquitted in the West Side Court yesterday of the charge of misrepresentation made against him by Robert P. Bell, a lawyer, of 1,122 Broadway. The Major was charged with having taken sums of money from several persons on the representation that they would receive commissions in the Palma Rifles.

Mr. Bell admitted that all he had paid in was $5 for incidental expenses, and that he had received a Lieutenant's commission signed by Col. Barbour. He said that others had paid more than he, and he asked Ledyard Stevens of 53 West Seventy-eighth Street to testify. Mr. Stevens said he had read that Miss Helen Gould would back any organization which would go to Cuba, and he started the Palma Rifles, with Major Beers. He said he had paid nothing, and that his wife had only promised a Cuban flag.

Carl Goltz of 1,940 Seventh Avenue said he had paid $10 toward an entertainment to have taken place for the rifles at the Manhattan Theatre June 13, but the entertainment had not taken place.

Magistrate Kudlich said there was no intention of fraud or other criminal intent evident, and he dismissed the case.

NEWS OF THE ARMORIES

Gov. Black's Order Has Stopped Recruiting for the Provisional Regiments.

NOT 10,000 MEN IN THE GUARD

Col. Appleton Has Sent a List of Nominees for Commissions to the Governor—More Men for the Regiments in Service.

One of the results of Gov. Black's order forming the new regiments for the State's quota, and deciding to keep the provisional regiments at home, was shown yesterday by an almost total cessation of recruiting for the home regiments. Now that it is known that the provisional regiments are to stay at home, the inevitable has happened. The extremities the commanders of the new regiments are in to recruit up their commands is evidenced by the fact that they are sending appeals to discharged members of the Guard asking them to reenlist.

Gov. Black's reason for stating in his order that preference was to be given to individual members of the Guard, and then going on to say that "it is, however, the strong wish and desire of the Commander in Chief that National Guardsmen shall not leave the State, but remain here to keep intact their respective organizations for the very honorable task of home defense," was made apparent yesterday, according to military officers. The first clause, they say, is a sop to the men who were promised outright in Orders No. 10 the first chance to enlist, and the second is the effort of the Governor to discourage recruiting for the volunteer army because he knows that the Constitutional limit of 10,000 Guardsmen for the State has been violated and that there is hardly a chance that the Guard can now be recruited up to the legal requirements.

Col. Appleton yesterday sent to Gov. Black the names of men in his regiment for officers of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments as requested by the Governor. It is understood the names are as follows: For Major—Capt. Grosvenor H. Rand of Company E; for Captains—First Lieut. William E. Shastey of Company A, Sergt. Walter F. Smith of Company C, and Sergt. Charles H. Wainwright of Company K; for First Lieutenants—Sergt. John L. Roberts, Jr., of Company I, Sergt. John A. Olsen of Company G, and Corp. Grosvenor I. Townsend of Company D; for Second Lieutenants—Corp. Edward S. Hartshorn, Private Bernard V. Curren of Company B, and Lance Corp. Henry A. Murphy of Company H.

This list caused another howl to go up from the officers of the provisional regiments to whom it was shown. They denounced as an outrage that they should have been urged to work and form companies which might now be taken from them to be commanded by Corporals and privates of the Seventh Regiment, nearly every proposition embraced in the order Gov. Black has raised a storm about his ears that will be long in blowing over.

Acting under orders from Gov. Black, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt last night inspected the recruits of the Lafayette Post in the Seventh Regiment Armory. On hand, 850 men were turned out. Gen. Butt declined to outline what the report to the Governor would contain, but did not seem much impressed. Gen. Butterfield said it was merely the desire of the post to show what men it had left after helping to fill up nearly every regiment in the field.

Five recruits, all that are needed to complete the Twelfth Regiment, will leave with Lieuts. Pillott and Berkard to-day for Chickamauga. This will leave the armory clear for the recruiting of the Two Hundred and First and a battalion of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, which it is expected will begin to-morrow or as soon as the Surgeons have been designated by the Governor.

Fifty men for the Sixty-ninth will also leave for Jacksonville to-night. The fifty still needed will be ready and on their way South before the week is over.

THREE SURGEONS NAMED.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Announces Appointments at Albany.

ALBANY, June 29.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this afternoon announced the following appointments as a result of the recent examinations:

Surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment—William E. Spencer of Brooklyn; Assistant Surgeons—L. K. Graves of New York and John Wilson Poucher of Poughkeepsie.

Surgeon of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment—Daniel S. Burr of Binghamton; Assistant Surgeons—James Wood of Newburg and Marshall J. Sheldon of Buffalo.

Surgeon of Two Hundred and Third Regiment—Burton S. Booth of Troy; Assistant Surgeons—William Alfred Burgies of Utica and Abram Lawyer Haines of Schoharie.

UNRULY TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Nearly Two Hundred Have Left Camp Without Leave to Visit Their Homes.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—Nearly 200 members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers are absent without leave from Fort Adams, a number of them having gone to visit their homes in Brooklyn, going by way of Fall River, officers having been stationed here to prevent their going on board. The detachment is in Fall River, from which city reports have come stating that the men have been holding small Wild West exhibitions, and some had been robbed by allowing themselves to fall by the wayside and in the slums.

To-night a number of the men returned to the fort and were placed in the guard house awaiting trial. Col. Eddy is inclined to give these men the full extent of the law. He feels confident that all the men overstaying their leave will return. In view of the fact that so many men have overstaid their leave, only those men who come off guard duty are allowed to visit Newport, and they must be back in camp for dress parade by 5 o'clock each evening. The men say that the lawbreakers are not the regular National Guardsmen, but recruits.

Yesterday afternoon Private John Wood of Company E was requested by Detective Richards to cease his disorderly conduct on the street. He refused, and was taken into custody. The prisoner resisted, and it took the detective and three policemen to land him in a cell. In the melee at the station he tore the clothing of the officers, and viciously attacked them. When locked up he destroyed the wood work. This morning he was arraigned on two charges, one for malicious mischief and one for assaulting an officer.

He pleaded guilty, and was fined $20 and costs on one charge and $10 and costs on the other, and being unable to pay was taken to Cranston. Unless his fine and costs are paid it will be necessary for him to remain in State's prison six months and two days.

AT CAMP VOORHEES.

First Regiment Muster Rolls Completed and Sent to Washington.

SEA GIRT, June 29.—The muster rolls for the 292 recruits for the First Regiment were completed to-day and forwarded to Washington, and unless orders to the contrary are received the detachment will start for Camp Alger, Falls Church, at 6 A. M. Friday in charge of Lieuts. Gasser, Van Deman, and Van Houten.

Capt. Butler, the regular army mustering officer, mustered 13 recruits for the Third Regiment to-day, and 12 for the Second Regiment, a total of 226 for the Second and 178 for the Third. The Second Regiment recruits will not leave for Jacksonville before the middle of next week, and the men for the Third will be here even longer.

Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe examined 52 recruits to-day and passed 37. They were obliged to suspend work shortly after noon, for the reason that there were no more volunteers in camp for them to examine. More are expected to arrive to-morrow. Surgeon Slack, who has been assisting Drs. Schlichter and Keefe this week, returned to the First Battalion of the Third Regiment at Pompton Plains to-day.

Gen. William S. Stryker, the post commandant, announced to-day that the call for the new regiment of infantry would be issued positively to-morrow morning and that the mobilization would begin on Saturday.

SANTIAGO TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

the town or cutting off the water as a means of shortening resistance.

Moreover, according to the rules of war, it is permissible in extreme cases to refuse to allow the besieged General to send noncombatants out of town, the theory being that by forcing him to maintain them his powers of resistance would be diminished. It is known that Gen. Linares has been contemplating the removal from Santiago of a number of non-combatants. The steamer Adula, which was at Kingston a day or two ago, is said to have been seeking permission from the American Consul there to go to Santiago for just that purpose.

So far the consent of our Government has not been given, and certainly will not be unless Gen. Shafter so advises.

NO FLYING SQUADRON NOW.

Commodore Schley's Ships Merged Into the Fleet Under Command of Admiral Sampson.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 28, (Night.)—The Flying Squadron, hitherto commanded by Commodore Schley, has lost its identity by an order issued to-day by Rear Admiral Sampson, and it has been merged into the fleet under the Admiral.

The order caused considerable surprise on board the Brooklyn, which has been the flagship of the Flying Squadron, where it was supposed the squadron would remain intact at least until the fall of Santiago de Cuba.

Commodore Schley has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Admiral Sampson has ascertained that Admiral Cervera's fleet has moved into the upper harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

FLEET'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin, giving a report from Admiral Sampson, under date of June 22, off Santiago:

"On the morning of the 16th the batteries at the entrance of Santiago were subjected to a severe bombardment by the fleet. The firing was deliberate and in general most excellent. The batteries were quickly silenced.

"On the 15th the Texas, Marblehead, and Suwanee destroyed the fort at Guantanamo.

"On the 16th the Yankee engaged a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos.

"On the 17th Lieut. Harlow, with two steam launches, one under Cadet Powell and one under Cadet Hart, made an examination of Cabanas Bay. The launches were subjected to a heavy and continued fire at short range, and were struck seventeen times, although no one was hurt. Lieut. Harlow in his report particularly praises the conduct of Cadets Hart and Powell and Coxswains O'Donnell and Blom.

"On the 19th Gen. Garcia and his staff visited the flagship, having arrived that morning at Gen. Rabi's camp at Asserradero. My impressions of Gen. Garcia are of the most pleasant character. He is a large, handsome man, of most frank and engaging manners, and of most soldierly appearance.

"The fleet has, by my direction, furnished arms, clothing, and food to the Cuban forces, both east and west of Santiago. Much has been done in this direction at Guantanamo by Commander McCalla, who has been most energetic in rendering them all assistance possible. Great activity and courage has been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander McCalla is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban soldiers in this immediate vicinity.

"On the 20th the army transports arrived, and Gen. Shafter and I paid a visit to Gens. Garcia and Rabi. The progress of disembarkation was rendered difficult by a heavy sea, the heaviest we have had during the three weeks the fleet has been stationed here. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, 4,000 men were ashore, and the work was proceeding with great rapidity. The pier was not injured, and one of the steamers went alongside of it. The water supply was not injured.

"The Vesuvius has done almost nightly firing since she has been here, the explosion of the shells producing a very great effect."

PRESIDENT THANKS THE ARMY.

Expresses His Appreciation of the Action at La Quasina in a Dispatch to Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department gives out the following cable correspondence:

"War Department,
"Washington, June 25.

"Major General Shafter, commanding, &c.:

"The President directs me to send his thanks to you and your army for the gallant action of yesterday, which I gladly do.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"Daiquiri, Cuba, June 26.

"Hon. Secretary of War, Washington:

"Sincere thanks to the President for his congratulations. SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Wood and Roosevelt May Be Promoted

It was said in high military quarters to-day that Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders may be raised to the rank of Brigadier General in recognition of recent daring exploits of this body of men in the advance on Santiago.

Thus far the matter of promotion is not known to have advanced beyond the stage of comment, although, as stated, it is the belief in military quarters that this promotion is likely to result.

TROOPS WERE NOT AMBUSHED.

SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—Gen. Wheeler to-day forwarded his official report of the encounter between the Spaniards and Col. Young's and Col. Wood's commands. The officers are highly complimented for their dash and courage.

The General says there is absolutely no warrant for the statement that our troops were ambuscaded. He says the attack was deliberately planned from knowledge in his possession the night before.

GRAVES OF THE DEAD MARKED.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department has posted the following bulletin:

Off Seboney, June 27, via Playa del Este, June 28.

The Hon. Russell Alger, Secretary of War:

The graves of the dead are marked so that there will be no mistake in identification.

The health of the command is reported to me by the surgeons as remarkable outside of the wounded. There are to-day less than 150 men sick. So far no wounded have died, and but two men of disease since leaving Tampa. SHAFTER,
Major General, commanding.

Hamilton Fish's Body.

Secretary Alger has received another telegram from Gen. Shafter, saying that the body of Hamilton Fish, who was killed in the fight last week, had not been embalmed. This was in response to the Secretary's dispatch asking for information, and was based upon a request made by the father of the young man.

It is said that the body of Mr. Fish may be brought to the United States if placed in a hermetically sealed coffin, in which case the expenses incident thereto will be borne by his father.

Nicholas Fish returned from Washington yesterday, and is awaiting word from Gen. Shafter as to the advisability of shipping the body of his son home before leaving for Cuba on one of the transports. Mr. Fish said yesterday that if favorable word was received from Gen. Shafter he had assurances from the War Department that he could go on the next transport to Cuba, which may sail this week. Mr. Fish will be accompanied by Alford W. Cooley, a son of Major Cooley, who was an intimate friend of young Fish.

Mrs. Fish said that messages of sympathy from all over the country and even Europe were pouring in on the family, and that these expressions of condolence were very comforting.

REPORTS ABOUT YELLOW FEVER.

They Refer to Santiago and Not to the Army, Gen. Sternberg Opines.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The statement contained in a press dispatch from the seat of war in Southern Cuba that the insurgents report sporadic cases of yellow fever is not considered as a cause for alarm by the Surgeon General of the Army. The Surgeon General said to-day that he took the reference to be to cases of fever in the City of Santiago, where it is likely to be at any time.

Santiago, Gen. Sternberg said, is one of the places in Cuba where yellow fever is prevalent in a greater or less degree the year round, and it is not surprising, he thinks, that there should be cases there now. The troops would be in no danger, he said, so long as they remained camped outside the city, and after it had been captured precautions undoubtedly would be taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the soldiers.

Far from there being anything of an epidemic of yellow fever in the American camp, the Surgeon General says that the reports from there showed the health of the men to be phenomenally good. He considered Gen. Shafter's report, received to-day, that "less than 150 men are sick" to be particularly encouraging and remarked that more than that many men might reasonably be expected to be in the hospital out of a force of 16,000, even if they were in barracks in this country.

The Florida Quarantine Regulations.

Concerning the report that the Florida State health authorities are alarmed lest the Government attempt to override the local quarantine regulations and land sick soldiers from Santiago at Tampa without the customary detention, the Surgeon General said:

"There will be no friction between us and the State officials. We are working to the same end, and it is just as much to our interest to prevent the spread of any infectious disease at Tampa or elsewhere as it is to the interest of the Florida authorities.

"If any ship arrives at Tampa from Santiago with cases of contagious disease on board, full precautions will be observed. Preparations have been made for the detention of such cases, and no pains will be spared to protect not only the people of Florida, but the troops still encamped at Tampa."

The army ambulance train is held at Tampa for the purpose of transferring to the general hospital at Atlanta such patients may arrive there from Santiago on board the Olivette, which is doing temporary service as an army hospital ship pending the arrival of the Relief.

Measles Spreading to the Camp.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 28.—An epidemic of measles, which started on board one or two transports, is spreading to the camp, and about twenty new cases are reported to-day. The disease is not dangerous, but the men attacked have been sent to the rear, where they can have airy quarters.

TROOPS EMBARKING AT TAMPA.

Gen. Miles Will Get Them Off Before He Leaves—Exodus from Camp Thomas—Convoy at Key West.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The announcement of Gen. Shafter's purpose to attack and if possible take Santiago without delay will not be allowed to interfere with the forwarding of additional troops to his aid as fast as they can be loaded on transports at Tampa. To this task Gen. Miles is addressing himself particularly. The delay in his departure for the front is understood to be due solely to the obligation he feels himself to be under to remain until the last arrangements are completed for transporting the army to Santiago. Just what progress is being made in getting the second expedition ready to move from Tampa is not revealed by the War Department.

Gen. Miles sent a telegram this morning to that point inquiring as to what transports had been loaded, and what troops, if any, had gone aboard. The answer to this message is for prudential reasons withheld, but the fact that it was sent shows that the work of embarking the expedition is in progress, and that, in the opinion of the commanding General, it probably has not been completed. There will be no delay of this expedition on account of Spanish ships, phantom or otherwise. The Navy Department has had full information of the probable sailing of the transports, and has already provided an armed convoy for their protection. Secretary of the Navy Long received a telegram from Key West this morning notifying him that the war vessels selected to escort the troopships were there ready for the service, and this information he immediately comunicated to the Secretary of war.

The convoying squadron will not be large, as the need for protection is slight, the only craft to be guarded against being the small Spanish gunboats said to be hidden in some harbors of the north coast of Cuba. If, as is expected, the main body of the second section of the Santiago expedition gets away from Tampa before the end of the present week, it cannot include any considerable complement of cavalry, since none of the transports now at Tampa is fitted especially for carrying animals.

The ships bought for the Government from the Atlantic Transport Company last week are depended on to furnish the transportation facilities for the cavalry, they being equipped with cattle stalls and other conveniences, which will prevent such a loss of life as occurred among the animals on Gen. Shafter's voyage to Santiago. Two of these ships are now in New York, being put in order for the new use to which they are designed. One, the Mohawk, is expected to sail for Tampa on Saturday. The other will get away on Sunday or Monday if present calculations do not miscarry. Each of these vessels will carry a full regiment of cavalry.

No order has yet been issued for the First Corps at Chickamauga, Major Gen. Brooke's command, to move forward, but it is perfectly understood at Army Headquarters here that this order will be given as soon as the twenty-seven regiments can be made ready, and the necessary transportation facilities provided.

The first destination of these regiments depends on the progress of the campaign against Santiago. If Gen. Shafter succeeds in taking that place before the troops under Gen. Brooke can be embarked at Tampa, those troops will be sent direct to Puerto Rico to co-operate with the regulars withdrawn from Santiago for that campaign. Meanwhile the equipment and supplying of the men in the First Corps will be pushed with as much speed as if Gen. Shafter were in imminent need of their assistance. It is definitely stated at Army Headquarters, however, that there will be no actual movement of men from the Chickamauga camp for at least a week yet.

The railroad companies have been notified to be ready for a possible movement at an early day, but the exact time is not yet determined. The Quartermaster's Department has shipped from this city direct to Tampa by rail the transportation outfit of Brig. Gen. Henry's division, which is going to the aid of Gen. Shafter in installments by the Yale and Harvard from Hampton Roads. This outfit consists of 160 army wagons, 27 ambulances, and 830 mules and horses. The full wagon train equipments of the troops in Cuba are all at Tampa, and were there when the first expedition sailed, but were not taken for lack of room partly and partly because on account of the nature of the country about Santiago. It was known that little use could be made at the outset of wheeled vehicles Pack trains are the method of transportation best adapted to the conditions prevailing at the present seat of operations, and the expedition's equipment in this particular will be increased when the next transports leave Tampa.

One complete pack train was sent from Tampa early in the present week on board the transport Louisiana.

The Acknowledged Authority.

The Publishers of Webster's Dictionary have done well to maintain the close connection between the name of Webster and the art of lexicography. The last revision, Webster's International Dictionary, is the acknowledged standard of authority in the schools, the courts, and in the home circle.—Adv.

PROVISIONS FOR SANTIAGO

Shafter Must Care for Population and Prisoners as Well as His Army.

100,000 MOUTHS TO FEED

Proper Measures to Meet the Emergency to be Taken Without Delay by Request of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—There was some consultation at the White House and War Department to-day that showed how firmly convinced the Administation is that Santiago will soon be in possession of the United States forces. The President has not lost sight of the original intention to afford aid to those Cubans who were suffering for food as a result of the war against them by Spain, and he has repeatedly hoped that the way would be opened for extending assistance to the somewhat forgotten reconcentrados.

In a few days it is expected that Gen. Shafter will be in Santiago and that he will have to take care not only of his army of from 16,000 to 35,000 men, but the Spanish prisoners also, and the indigent population of Santiago deprived of food and the opportunity to earn it by a war which they did not bring on and are powerless to stop.

The population of Santiago is about 60,000. Not all of the people there will need assistance from the United States, but it is expected that many of them will be glad to receive rations until business is resumed and can be conducted without fear of interruption. If the Spanish Army numbers 10,000 there will be all told about 100,000 persons, including insurgents, to be fed by the United States.

It was ascertained by the Department when the White house made inquiries to-day that Gen. Shafter has rations for three months for 23,000 men. There would be no trouble about increasing the supply to make it sufficient to meet the wants of the army under Shafter when it is reinforced, but to feed the prisoners and dependent people of the city it was decided that it would be necessary to push forward a very much larger supply.

Commissary General Eagan was at once consulted by Gen. Corbin, and the request of the President that provision should be made for the prisoners and non-combatants coming into Santiago. Gen. Eagan said that would provide the additional supply of rations and as soon as the vessels could be provided to carry them they could be shipped to Santiago. The preparation and shipment, it was stated, were not to be delayed longer than was necessary to make the food ready, as it was the expectation of the President that the commanding General at Santiago would have to begin feeding a great many people before a week is out.

BIG CONTRACT FOR FROZEN BEEF.

Ships to Sail for Cuba with the Meat Every Few Days.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissary Gen. Eagan of the army to-day awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago a contract for supplying the troops in Cuba with refrigerated beef in such quantities and at such places as may be required. The contract is a big one, and involves the shipment to that country of cargoes of dressed meat to be used not alone for the soldiers, but also for feeding the reconcentrados and the Cuban troops.

The Government guarantees the contract to last for not less than three months, and the beef is to be furnished so that it will be perfectly good and fit for use seventy-two hours after its delivery. There were a large number of proposals from firms which desired to obtain the contract, and considerable competition was shown in the bids.

It is impossible at this time to say just how much beef will be required, but it is safe to assume that before the three months are up it will amount to over 100,000 pounds a day. This is on the basis of 100,000 men, who will be furnished with a pound and a quarter of beef per day.

The intention of the Commissary Department is to send ships every few days from Tampa, which will be made the sailing point, each vessel to carry enough meat to last the troops until a fresh consignment arrives. For this purpose the department has secured two vessels, which will be fitted up with refrigerating plants that will preserve the meat in a fresh and wholesome manner. The ships are the Port Victor and the Obdam, both of which have been purchased by the War Department.

As soon as refrigerating plants can be installed they will be sent from New York to Tampa. After the number of troops in Cuba has been materially increased by reinforcements, another vessel will be secured and fitted out for the same use.

FOOD FOR SPANISH TROOPS.

An Agent at Jamaica Has Two Ships Engaged.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 29.—Señor Lopez Shavozo, formerly secretary to Gov. Gen. Blanco, but now a Spanish agent in Jamaica, has chartered two English schooners, the Governor Blake and the Ocean Flower, to convey food to Manzanillo for the Spanish troops.

The vessels are now loading at Montego Bay. Admiral Sampson has been notified, and they will probably be turned back by an American cruiser.

NOTES FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The transport Panther went to the yard yesterday. She is to have a battery of rapid-fire guns mounted.

The dock trial of the cruiser Topeka was made yesterday afternoon. The cruiser, which was formerly the Diogenes, has been in the yard nearly two months fitting out and being thoroughly overhauled. She is now ready for service if her trials are satisfactory.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, who had been detailed to the Brooklyn Yard, reported to Commandant Bunce yesterday. He is to take charge of the work on the timber dry dock which has caused so much trouble, and it is said his first work will be the removal of the cofferdam in front of the dock.

The Armeria, formerly a lighthouse-supply steamer, but now equipped as a gunboat, is in the yard awaiting orders. She arrived Tuesday evening, having come from Key West. Engineer Howell, formerly of the Maine, was brought on the Armeria from Norfolk. He is ill with malarial fever, and was taken to the Naval Hospital as soon as the Armeria arrived here.

TRAIN WRECK ON THE WABASH.

A Score of Persons Injured, Several of Them Seriously.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 29.—A westbound passenger train on the Wabash was wrecked to-day a mile west of the Burlington junction. The locomotive jumped the track and the mail, baggage, smoking, and chair cars followed, rolling down an embankment.

A score of passengers were hurt, several of them seriously.

The following are among the seriously injured:

Rabbi H. BRODSKEY, New Haven, Conn.; lower portion of body badly bruised; may die.

Mrs. JOHN KERN, Minneapolis, Minn.; serious abdominal injuries.

HOUSTON, Keokuk, Iowa; back injured.

E. NORTON, conductor, Quincy, Ill.; badly burned.

C. J. GROSVENOR, baggagemaster, Moberly, Mo.; arm broken.

Those more seriously injured have been taken to the hospital at Moberly, Mo.

To Inquire Into Mutarelli's Sanity.

The trial of Luigi Mutarelli for the murder of John Lombardi was stopped yesterday by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court in order that the defendant's sanity may be inquired into. Mutarelli, who is a barber, cut Lombardi's throat while shaving him. Judge Hurd dismissed the jury until to-morrow, saying that a commission would inquire into Mutarelli's sanity. Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the insanity expert, believes the defendant is insane. The commission consists of H. B. Hubbard, a lawyer; Dr. William M. Butler, and William S. Wandell.

TRIED TO INDORSE BLACK

A Lively Meeting of the New York County Republicans.

MAY SUPPORT CITIZENS' UNION

A Resolution to Indorse the Candidacy of Gov. Black Met with Vigorous Opposition — Resolution to Indorse Citizens' Union Candidates Presented.

The General Committee of the New York County Republican organization met at its headquarters, in the St. James Building, last night and considered the advisability of indorsing the candidacy of Frank S. Black for Governor, and also the advisability of supporting candidates nominated by the Citizens' Union. The first of these propositions was vigorously opposed. William Brookfield, who offered a resolution indorsing the Governor's candidacy, spoke in Mr. Black's defense, but the Governor's record since he has been in office was severely criticized by several of the members. The opposition was apparently strong enough to prevent its passage, and it was referred to a committee.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided. In his opening speech he said that the society for the promotion of common honesty in the Republican Party in New York City had not lost its usefulness, as the recent primaries bore witness.

Mr. Brookfield then presented a set of resolutions. The preamble to these resolutions stated that the recent primaries were, in the main, in the judgment of the New York County Republicans' organization, fairly and honestly conducted, and that "for the first time in the recent history of such elections in the party in this city the results showed the real action of a majority entitled to control."

The resolutions called upon the organization to urge upon Republicans "the importance of availing themselves of the privileges offered by the primary election law by enrolling themselves as members of their party on the days of registration next Fall and taking part in all primary elections of the party." They also pointed out the necessity for effort to promote intelligent and public-spirited activity within the party. The last of these resolutions proposed the support of Mr. Black. The resolutions, with the exception of that part indorsing the Governor, which was not put to vote, were carried by a vote of 32 to 22, in spite of the complaints of several delegates that there had been frauds in their districts under the new primary law.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome offered the following:

Whereas, the Citizens' Union at their recent meeting adopted the following resolutions: "First—That the Citizens' Union proceed to nominate or secure the nominations of candidates for every Assembly or Senatorial district in New York City, and for the judicial positions in the Metropolitan district, to be filled next autumn."

Be it resolved, That we thoroughly approve of their intention to nominate candidates for Assembly and Senate, and to pledge our hearty support to the election or such candidates, provided they are Republicans and thoroughly independent, not bound by any allegiance to any "boss" or coterie of "bosses," and that they pledge themselves to administer their offices for the best interests of the State and party, irrespective of the dictation of any "boss."

"I wish to say," said Col. Jerome, "that the most important office in the municipal government is that of the Assembly, and of the State the Senate at Albany. The members can make the government of this city anything they wish. The way to get rid of these vampires of machine politicians, preying upon the vitals of the Republican Party, is to take away their food supply—the offices. I personally would vote for any Citizens' Union nominee as against those of the machine, but, in deference to those who may think differently, the provision is made that their candidates shall be Republicans. Let the silver question take care of itself when it comes up, and let us support honestly and loyally the candidates of the Citizens' Union, who are sure to be honest and deserving men."

A motion was made that the resolution be referred to the Organization Committee to consider and report. Col. Jerome pleaded for immediate action upon the matter, and he was loudly applauded.

"There is one man in the State," said H. C. Kinkle, "who controls everything. What we want to do is to do that man up. We may not elect a single candidate, but he can't, either. A Democratic Governor is far preferable to the rule of Platt."

Mr. Brookfield said:

"Don't let us say we support them provided they nominated Republicans. That is a ridiculous proposition. Let us stop to think. How do we know the Citizens' Union wants us to work with them."

It was finally decided that the consideration of the motion be made a special order for a special meeting to be held the fourth Monday in July. The consideration of the resolution to indorse the Governor was postponed to the same meeting.

Gen. Swayne offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the policy of committing to political parties as such the control of popular elections is essentially inimical and dangerous to Republican institutions, to such right and no such need can exist without impeaching the fidelity and diligence of the people as a whole. It is contrary alike to government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It gives to political combinations a distinct preference in law to which no class of the people is separately entitled, and gives also such combinations opportunity for self perpetuation and aggrandizement which may at any time conflict with popular supremacy.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Governor and Legislature of this State to enter with hesitation and caution upon any enlarged application of this principle.

JOHN W. FOSTER ON CHINA.

AMHERST, Mass., June 29.—John W. Foster delivered an address on the Chinese Empire at the seventy-seventh commencement exercises of Amherst College to-day, and the Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Boston delivered the address to the graduating class.

Referring to the fact that he had been requested by President Gates to discuss the topic of the Chinese Empire and its possible future, ex-Secretary Foster cited the statement of a British Cabinet Minister that history furnished no example of the present situation of China—of a great empire, without having received a vital blow, utterly unable to resist the feeblest form of attack. He proceeded to review the country and its people in order to explain this anomaly of history.

The great need of China to-day, he said, was an intelligent and courageous leader, who could cut loose from the dead past and bring to its people the improvements of modern, social, commercial, and governmental methods. Japan, which was the natural ally of China, he said had precipitated the present crisis by its ambitious designs which afforded a pretext of European intervention.

The dismemberment of China seems imminent, Mr. Foster thinks. The nation which can and is most likely to prevent it is Great Britain. In concluding Mr. Foster said: "Added to these large and growing interests there has come a concurrence of political events of the highest influence and magnitude. The Hawaiian Islands, the strategic outpost of the military defense of our Pacific Coast territory, and the half-way station of our commerce with Asia, are knocking for admission to the American Union. Suddenly, and at the call of humanity, we are at war with Spain to give freedom to a near-by people, the Cubans. But, strangely enough, the first blow in the conflict is struck in the far-off Pacific, and the victory to our arms gives us control, temporarily at least, of a country constituting an empire in extent and population.

"Joined to these is the friendly sympathy manifested by the English people in this conflict. While most of the nations of Europe criticise our attitude and would rejoice in Spanish success, the British people and Government have shown unmistakable appreciation of our cause. Those of us who believe in our overruling power which controls in the affairs of nations as well as individuals, may see in these events the leadings of Providence calling the American people to a still greater participation and interest in the affairs of the Far East.

MORE MAJOR GENERALS

President McKinley Will Send a List of Nominations to the Senate at an Early Date.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE LINE

Brigadier Generals Now in the Regular Army Will Have a Chance to Rise —Others Will Be Benefited by the Change.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President McKinley will at an early day send to the Senate a number of nominations for Major Generals. The list has been selected somewhat with reference to the opportunities that the Brigadiers who are to be named will have to win their promotions. But the necessities of the service suggested some time ago that more Major Generals should be named, and the roster issued by the War Department carries blank spaces numbered as high as twenty-nine for officers of the highest rank.

The list now ready is as follows: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Brig. Gen. Thomas Manderson, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow.

These are all regular army men. Gen. Frank has been in command of the Department of the East since the departure of Gen. Merritt and has insisted upon having Gen. Snyder stands now at the head of the list of Brigadier Generals. Gens. Snyder, Williston, and Carpenter are at Chickamauga, but are soon to take the field and have active service at the front. Gens. Kent, Henry, Young, Lawton, and Ludlow are in Cuba with Gen. Shafter. Gen. Anderson went out with the first expedition to Manila. Gen. Davis is at Camp Alger. Gen. Bates is at Tampa, but is soon to be moved forward.

The promotion of these Brigadier Generals will give the President a chance to promote some regular army Colonels to higher rank and perhaps to name a few Brigadier Generals from civil life, most of whom, it is understood, will have had military experience.

Further promotions will follow along the line, and the effect of this will be felt eventually in the whole army. It is probable that the nominations may be deferred until after the capture of Santiago.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—CHRISTOPHER T. CHASE, Jr., of Georgia and FRANK R. FROST of South Carolina. First Lieutenants—ALBERT W. GILCHRIST of Florida, REX VAN DEN CORPUT, and ROBERT B. McBRIDE of Georgia. Second Lieutenant—M. L. WILLIAMS of Florida.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—RICHARD C. MARSHAL, Jr., and HENRY C. PRESTON of Virginia and HENRY A. WISE of New York. First Lieutenants—EDMUND L. WOODSIDE of Maryland, CHARLES BERKELEY of Virginia, JOHN S. WISE, Jr., of Colorado, and LEE M. LIPSCOMB of Maryland. Second Lieutenants—EDWARD W. THROCKMORTON of New York, LAWRENCE W. H. PEYTON of Virginia, JAMES B. ADAMS and THOMAS M. CLINTON of Maryland.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—CHARLES P. POLLARD of Alabama.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captains—WILLIAM H. GILLENWATERS, WILLIAM W. HENDERSON, BENJAMIN W. HOOPER, WINSTON BARD of Tennesee, IKE T. JOBE of Kentucky, WILLIAM B. PENNY of Kentucky, DOUGLAS E. McDOWELL, JAMES J. BOWERS, CHARLES W. WADSWORTH, OLIVER E. FOX, XENOPHON Z. HICKS of Tennessee. First Lieutenants—FRANK E. MURPHY, THOMAS A. DAVIS, GEORGE F. MILTON, JAMES P. CLARK, FREDERICK H. GREGG, EDGAR R. CARTER, JOHN T. FULLER, THOMAS F. PECK, JACOB B. FRENCH, FRANK MALONEY, LOU ROUTHAN DENNIS, and ANTRY GREER of Tennessee. Second Lieutenants—JAMES W. PARK, FRANK L. CASE, GRANT T. TRENT, C. C. WILLIAMS, ELMER E. HOUK, SAMUEL F. ROGERS, HARRY A. SIZER, ANDREW J. BROWN, Jr., JOSEPH Q. TILSON of Tennessee, and HARRIS LINDSLEY of the District of Columbia.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel—DAVID M. SELLS of Colorado, (nomination of D. M. Sells of Iowa withdrawn.) Captains—JAMES HENRY ALDRICH, FRANK E. PATRICK, ROBERT M. NOLAN, WILLIS P. COLEMAN, WILLIAM LAWRY of Louisiana. First Lieutenants—STERLING P. BROWN, LOUIS A. BARNETT of Louisiana, and L. E. BROWN and NELSON SMILEY of Texas. Second Lieutenants—ADOLPH J. WAKEFIELD, WALLACE D. SEALS of Texas and PHILIP PHILIPSON and GEORGE BUTLER of Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant—ROBERT S. HANSBURY of Pennsylvania.

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant—WALTER D. WEBB of New York, (nomination of Charles D. Webb of New York withdrawn.)

Additional Paymaster—PHILIP DALLAM of Illinois.

Navy—Assistant Paymasters to be Paymasters—RICHARD HATTON, BARRON P. DU BOIS, HARRY E. BISCOE, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., GEORGE G. SEIBELS, EDMUND W. DONNEFFON, and JOSEPH FYFFE.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. Griffin Has Orders to Hurry Up the Formation of the Regiment.

Col. Griffin, commanding the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been for several days in consultation with the War Department, and within twenty minutes after his arrival here the headquarters at 335 Broadway were closed and removed to Camp Townsend, Peekskill.

Col. Griffin is the bearer of important instructions from Washington, but he would not speak of their nature except to say that he had been ordered to hurry up the recruiting of the regiment, and that a battalion would be called for as soon as it was in shape for service, and the balance of the regiment could also be used as soon as it could be put in condition.

Capt. Ira Shaler was in Bridgeport yesterday, where he recruited men for one day. To-day he will be in New Haven, and to-morrow in Hartford. It has been about decided to open recruiting offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other towns throughout the State, as the men are coming very slowly from Boston and Philadelphia. Adjt. Bramwell went to Peekskill last night, and the recruiting office at 335 Broadway will be in charge of Major James D. Ferguson and the physicians, headed by Dr. Seaman.

Up to yesterday 954 men had applied for enlistment, of whom the recruiting officers had chosen 604. From these the doctors finally selected 420, who are now in camp. With Adjt Bramwell yesterday went 111 men, whose names and classification follow:

John J. Bradley, blacksmith; C. W. G. Koenig, contractor's man; Philip Carhart, trainman; Jerome W. Lyons, railroad man; E. E. Haubell, sailor; Charles G. Simond, contractor's man; George W. Cisco, steam engineer; David A. Marks, rigger; Edward Murphy and Roger J. Sherman, contractor's men; W. J. Ritchie and William McGibney, carpenters; Frank Lindale, contractor's man; C. M. Stokes and Harry Aaron, linemen; Frederick Biegel, John Lyons, and David Jones, railroad men; W. W. McLaughlin, contractor's man; Samuel H. Kay, surveyor; W. J. Mackey, contractor's man; Walter F. Burke, explosive expert; Thomas Murphy, contractor's man; Luke Condron, blacksmith; Joseph McSweeny, contractor's man; William Peterson, hostler; C. J. Carway, railroad man; Joseph Engl, plumber; Edward F. Beebe, Alexander Fox, J. F. Linehan, Harry J. Mills, Patrick Fleming, and J. H. De Beaux, contractor's men; Thomas H. Shelby, musician; J. D. Ferguson and W. J. Fromsen, carpenters; George Woods, hostler; A. F. Taylor, pipefitter; C. H. Cronin, cook; John Hasselberg, rigger; William H. Schwar, contractor's man; William Miller, carpenter; E. L. White, contractor's man; John J. Bavy, steamfitter; James Stuart, contractor's man; George F. Flinn, plumber; Michael Coleman and J. F. Curley, contractor's men; Irving A. Hardy, railroad man; James McDermott, Denis Downey, E. H. Wells, and C. J. Chisholm, contractor's men; A. R. Morrison, carpenter; Michael C. Dee, contractor's man; Fred. Lewis, steamfitter; S. F. Higgins and Paul Rapp, contractor's men: Charles E. Briggs and Frank Sharp, masons; John Meers and Stephen Sullivan, contractor's men; Gustav Oberg, steam engineer; John H. Duffy, C. C. Steneck, and Fred W. Preuss, contractor's men; John McDonough, steam engineer; Philip H. Ohm, draughtsman; John J. McEntee, steamfitter; R. L. Clark, blacksmith; L. C. Hamilton, contractor's man; George B. Kirk, steam engineer; Joseph L. Parker, contractor's man; John W. Berdner, carpenter; John J. Healy, Clarence Levering, and John L. Hamill, contractor's men; Fritz O. Mankel, blacksmith; Thomas Murray, contractor's man; J. F. Otto, lineman; F. S. Hibbard, cook; Charles O. Fanstch, contractor's man; Rudolph Kube, steam engineer; Edward Jumel, carpenter; M. J. McDonough, dock builder; Joseph Miningham, John J. King, and George Archibald, masons; S. F. Hannan, lineman; Michael Kelly, railroad man; C. P. Cullen, mason; F. J. Litter, topographer; P. H. Tschirhart, contractor's man; M. H. Daly, railroad man; M. J. Finneran and A. E. Holloway, contractor's men; Henry Ehlers, wheelwright; Charles B. Towle, contractor's man; F. B. Marryatt, railroad man; John J. Burke and Joseph Sheridan, contractor's men; John J. Guilfoyle, steamfitter; H. A. Ruhl, contractor's man; James A. Flanagan, electrician; George Jones, contractor's man; F. N. Dunning, steam engineer; F. J. Quick, railroad man; George J. Dowding, nurse; R. H. Jahl, electrician; W. H. Beers, steam engineer.

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

Company C of the Volunteer Engineers Mustered into Service.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Near Peekskill, N. Y., June 29.—Company C of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, were mustered into service by Lieut. Cruikshank, United States Army, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The company will be commanded by Capt. A. R. Livingston. The non-commissioned officers are: Sergeants—William S. Walsh, Aristide Rodique, George W. Cook, Robert Harrigan, Frederick C. Wheeler, William J. Turner, C. Williamson, and James E. Wilson; Corporals—George H. Garrett, Howard C. E. Snelling, Edward F. Quirk, John E. Robinson, Charles W. Wagner, Marshall S. Lynch, C. Leiper, W. H. Taylor, Michael F. Flynn, and Frank J. Moore.

Eleven hundred Springfield rifles arrived this morning, and the First Battalion will soon be fully equipped. To-day's additions to the regiment were forty-seven recruits from New York and Philadelphia, making total number 619.

LOCATION OF ALL TROOPS.

The War Department Issues a Table Showing the Present Stations of Every Command.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The War Department has published a table showing the present stations of troops of the volunteer army. It is the first of a series to be published weekly for the benefit of persons who are anxious to know the location of their friends, and with whom they may wish to communicate. The list does not give the precise places at which the troops are, but indicates simply the headquarters through which they may be reached. It is as follows:

Alabama—First and Second Infantry at Miami, Fla.

Arkansas—First and Second Infantry at Chickamauga.

California—First and Seventh Infantry assigned to the Philippines, via San Francisco; Sixth Infantry, San Francisco; battalion of artillery, San Francisco.

Colorado—First Infantry to Philippines, via San Francisco.

Connecticut—First Infantry, Governors Island; Batteries A, B, and C, heavy artillery, Governors Island.

District of Columbia—First Infantry, Tampa.

Delaware—First Infantry, Governors Island.

Florida—First Infantry, Tampa.

Georgia—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, Tampa; Batteries A and B, Light Artillery, Chickamauga.

Idaho—First Infantry, to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Illinois—First Infantry, Tampa; Second and Fourth Infantry, Jacksonville; Third and Fifth Infantry, First Cavalry, and Battery A, Light Artillery, Chickamauga; Sixth and Seventh Infantry, Camp Alger.

Indiana—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, Tampa; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry, Chickamauga; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry, Camp Alger; Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Batteries, Chickamauga.

Iowa—Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Infantry, Jacksonville; Fifty-first Infantry to the Philippines via San Francisco; Fifty-second Infantry, Chickamauga.

Kansas—Twentieth Infantry to the Philippines via San Francisco; Twenty-first Infantry, Chickamauga; Twenty-second Infantry, Camp Alger.

Kentucky—First, Second, and Third Infantry, Chickamauga; Batteries A and B, Chickamauga.

Louisiana—First and Second Infantry, Miami, Fla.

Maine—First Infantry, Chickamauga.

Maryland—Fifth Infantry, Tampa.

Massachusetts—Second and Ninth Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa; Sixth Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry; Chickamauga.

Michigan—Thirty-first Infantry, Chickamauga; Thirty-second Infantry, Tampa; Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Infantry, to Cuba, via Tampa.

Minnesota—Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Thirteenth Infantry, to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Mississippi—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Seventh Infantry, Jacksonville.

Missouri—First, Second, and Fifth Infantry, Chickamauga; Third and Fourth, Camp Alger; Light Battery A, Chickamauga.

Montana First Infantry to Philippines via San Francisco.

New Hampshire First Infantry, Chickamauga.

New Jersey First Infantry, Camp Alger; Second Infantry, Jacksonville.

New York Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, Tampa; Sixty-ninth Infantry, Tampa; Seventy-first Infantry to Cuba, via Tampa; Third and Sixty-fifth Infantry, Camp Alger; Troops A and C, Cavalry, Camp Alger.

North Carolina—First Infantry, Jacksonville; Second Infantry, Raleigh.

North Dakota—First Infantry, Department of Pacific.

Ohio—First Infantry, Tampa; Second Infantry, Chickamauga; Third Infantry, Tampa; Fourth Infantry, Chickamauga; Fifth Infantry, Tampa; Sixth Infantry, Chickamauga; Seventh Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry, Camp Alger; Ninth Infantry, Chickamauga; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, Tampa; Batteries A, B, and C, heavy artillery, Chickamauga.

Oregon—Second Infantry, Department of Pacific via San Francisco; two light batteries now organizing.

Pennsylvania—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, Department of the East; Third Infantry, Tampa; Fourth Infantry, Chickamauga; Fifth Infantry, Chickamauga; Sixth Infantry, Camp Alger; Eighth Infantry, Camp Alger; Ninth Infantry, Chickamauga; Tenth Infantry, Department of the Pacific, via San Francisco; Twelfth Infantry, Camp Alger; Thirteenth Infantry, Camp Alger; Fourteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Fifteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Sixteenth Infantry, Chickamauga; Eighteenth Infantry, Department of the East, Governors Island; Philadelphia City Troop, (cavalry,) Department of the East, Governors Island; Governor's Troop, (cavalry,) Department of the East, Governors Island; Sheridan Troop, (cavalry,) Governors Island; Light Battery A, Governors Island; Light Battery B, Chickamauga; Light Battery C, Governors Island.

Rhode Island—First Infantry, Camp Alger; two light batteries, now organizing.

South Carolina—First Infantry, Chickamauga; Second Infantry, now organizing; heavy battery, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta.

South Dakota—First Infantry to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Tennessee—First Infantry to Philippines, via San Francisco; Second Infantry, Camp Alger; Third Infantry, Chickamauga.

Texas—First and Second Infantry, Miami, Fla.; Third Infantry, Fort Clark, Texas; First Cavalry, San Antonio.

Utah—Batteries A and B, Light Artillery, to Philippines, via San Francisco; First Troop Cavalry to Philippines, via San Francisco.

Virginia—Second and Fourth Infantry, Jacksonville; Third Infantry, Camp Alger.

Vermont—First Infantry, Chickamauga.

Washington—First Infantry, Department Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; battalion infantry now organizing.

West Virginia—First Infantry, Chickamauga.

Wisconsin—First Infantry, Jacksonville; Second and Third Infantry, Chickamauga.

Wyoming—First Infantry, to Philippines via San Francisco; also First Light Battery.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry to Cuba, via Tampa.

Second United States Volunteer Cavalry to Jacksonville.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry to Chickamauga.

Astor Battery to Philippines, via San Francisco.

SPANISH FOURS EASE OFF.

A Loss of 1-4 in London and 1-16 in Paris for the Day.

LONDON, June 29.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾ and declined to 33⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 34. They closed at 33¾, a net loss of ¼.

PARIS, June 29.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾, ¼ lower than yesterday's final price. They closed at 33 15-16, a net loss of 1-16.

EXPLOITS OF THE YANKEE.

Reports from Spanish Sources of the Adventure with a Gunboat and Smaller Boats.

HAVANA, June 28.—The commander of the Spanish gunboat Ardilla reports that while reconnoitring on June 26 around Coloma and other places at Coyaela, he was informed that a strange steamer with one smokestack, apparently a warship of 3,000 tons, was in sight. The stranger soon caught sight of the Ardilla and pursued her. The gunboat kept within the Blue Sea, and succeeded in keeping out of range of the guns of her pursuer. To the southeastward the stranger, which was found to be an American ship, appeared to be in company with several other vessels.

The Ardilla made a reconnoissance on the following day, June 27, and discovered that the American ship had captured the sloops Nomesia of Batabano, Province of Havana; Amistad and Manuelita of Coloma, Province of Pinar del Rio, and two pilot boats. It is claimed that when the sloops were sighted the American ship hoisted the Spanish flag, which caused Pilot Joaquin Hernandez of the Luz to hoist the Spanish flag, believing he had to do with a Spanish warship. The pilot also approached the American vessel, and did not find out his mistake until the latter fired blank shot and afterward fired loaded shells at the pilot boat. The shells, it is claimed, exploded near her.

The American ship by this time seems to have driven the Spanish craft into a bunch, including the Luz, Jacinto, Amistad, Nomesia, and Manuelita. The latter, it is further alleged, let go their anchors and were abandoned by their crews, who made for the shore, going in the direction of Punta de Piedras, on the southwestern extremity of Pinar del Rio, between the Isle of Pines and the mainland. The commander of the Nemesia, with one of his crew, remained on board his sloop, and was captured and taken on board the American ship. Later he was set at liberty, after having been questioned regarding the Spanish fleet and the general situation of affairs.

The American ship is described as carrying one gun forward, another at her stern, and four guns on each side. She is said to have been commanded by a "frigate Captain" and to have carried about 600 men with "red pants and red fringe," who said they were going to Cuba and afterward to Key West.

The American auxiliary cruiser referred to in the dispatch from Havana was undoubtedly the Yankee, manned by the young men of the Naval Militia, which arrived at Key West from Cienfuegos on Monday last. She then reported that off the Isle of Pines, southwest coast of Cuba, she captured, burned, and destroyed five Spanish small craft loaded with fish, and that she also captured two prisoners, who were released, and four dogs, who were brought to Key West on the Yankee.

The Yankee also reported having been engaged with a Spanish gunboat, undoubtedly the Ardilla, referred to in the dispatch from Havana. The Yankee met the Spaniard on June 13 off Cienfuegos, and opened fire on her with the result that the Ardilla was greatly damaged, the officers of the American ship say, and probably sank soon afterward.

YACHT RED CROSS SAILS.

The Vessel to be a Headquarters Boat in Cuban Waters—Contributions Announced.

The Red Cross a yacht equipped by members of the Red Cross auxiliaries, was formally commissioned yesterday afternoon, and late in the day sailed for the south. The vessel, which was formerly the yacht Admiral, has been fitting out at a pier in South Brooklyn, and at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she came across the Upper Bay and made fast at Pier A, North River. At that time the pier was crowded with men and women members of the Red Cross societies, who had come to see the vessel before she left for service.

As soon as the yacht was made fast most of those who had gone to see it off went on board. The yacht was greatly admired by all, and although she is small she is roomy and carries a big cargo of supplies.

After a brief inspection the yacht was formally put in commission, Miss Goldie La Roche of Brooklyn, daughter of President La Roche of the Metropolitan Hardware Company, hoisting the flag. The guests then had a luncheon.

The Red Cross will be a sort of headquarters boat in Cuban waters. There are no accommodations on board for patients, but it has a most complete outfit of surgical instruments and medicines, including two X-ray machines. The outfit cost $20,000, the yacht $60,000, and the additional cost for fitting out was $5,000.

The Red Cross is in charge of Capt. Schaub and has a crew of fourteen men. D. L. Cobb, the counsel of the Red Cross Society, is chief of staff on the vessel, and the surgeons on board are Drs. Solosso and Carbonel. Henry Seward is an assistant, and Mozart Lesser has been engaged as a helper. These are all familiar with the diseases peculiar to Cuba.

The Committee on Ambulances of the First New York Red Cross Equipment Society, met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Coles, 689 Madison Avenue. The committee has purchased a large supply of food and medicines, which have been packed on the yacht Red Cross, and will be taken direct to Miss Barton.

Miss Louisa Morgan, Assistant Treasurer, reported donations of $1,415 since the previous meeting from the following: William Waldorf Astor, Walter L. M. Burns, Tracy Dows, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Gluradi Davis, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Walter L. Kemeys, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss Newbold, Miss Edith Newbold, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mrs. Charles F. Rand, John B. Trevor, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. G. C. Walter.

The Dearborn Morgan School Auxiliary has raised $15. The sum of $253.08 was raised last week at a fair. The Orange Auxiliary has now on hand $2,410.25.

The following list of contributions for Red Cross purposes was announced by Secretary John P. Faure yesterday: Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, $10; Baker, Smith & Co., $25; John D. Archbold, $250; Mrs. R. E. Livingston, $50; E. B. Renwick, $20; Woodbury G. Langdon, $250; Mrs. Francis Schroder, $25; L. E. Opdyke, $5; Mrs. Samuel M. Valentine, $15; Herbert Valentine, $10; A. P. L., $25.

THE RELIEF NEARLY READY.

The Hospital Ship May Leave Here for Cuba To-morrow.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been fitted out for service in Cuban waters, is about ready for service and may leave here to-morrow. The Relief is at the Morgan Iron Works at East Ninth Street.

The interior fittings of the Relief are almost perfect, and the vessel when in service will be one of the finest of her kind in the world. Three hundred patients can be accommodated between decks, and in an emergency twice that number of beds may be set up. The beds are of iron, with wire springs and soft mattresses. The operating room has every modern appliance. Among the mechanical appliances on the Relief are distilling, carbonizing, freezing, and disinfecting plants, and the vessel is lighted throughout by electricity and ventilated by electric fans.

COAL CARGO KEPT FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Phinney Declines to Surrender It at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A second case of an attempt to transfer coal from an American vessel to a Spanish merchantman in Mexico has brought out the old-time pluck of an American sea Captain. The 600-ton American schooner Clara A. Phinney of New Bedford some days ago was authorized to clear with 700 tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was destined for railroad purposes.

On reaching Vera Cruz Capt. Phinney was directed by L. Jonblanc, his consignee, to place his vessel alongside the Spanish steamer Maria Herrara. In the presence of a group of excited Spanish sympathizers, Capt. Phinney bluntly refused, declaring with emphasis that no vessel in his charge should ever lie alongside a ship bearing the flag of his country's enemy, much less supply her with even a pound of coal. The Captain, with a crowd at his heels, marched to the American Consulate and notified the Consul, and wrote at once to Gen. Spalding, acting Secretary, that he had placed himself under American protection. Exports of coal to Mr. Jonblanc of Vera Cruz will cease, and the department will undertake to fix responsibility and punishment for the deed.

SENATE HONORS THE BRAVE

Names of Hobson's Crew Included in the Resolution of Thanks by Congress.

SENATOR HOAR PROPOSES IT

Action Also in Regard to the Conduct of Capt. Newcomb of the Hudson at Cardenas and Hodgsdon at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In accordance with the recommendations of the President, the Senate, at the beginning of its session to-day, took action in recognition of the distinguished services rendered recently by officers and men of the navy and Revenue Cutter Service.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Committee on Commerce a joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; also retiring Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon of the Revenue Cutter Service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila. The resolution extends the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Newcomb for his heroic gallantry in the action at Cardenas, when he and his crew rescued the Winslow and such of her crew as had not been disabled or killed, and provides for a suitable medal of gold for Newcomb, silver medals for his officers, and bronze medals for the members of his crew. It also places Capt. Hodgsdon of the McCulloch on permanent waiting orders at full duty pay.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) of the Naval Committee then reported favorably a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Naval Constructor Hobson, who, with his crew of seven men, sunk the collier Merrimac across the entrance to the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and provided for the transfer of Mr. Hobson from the Construction Corps of the navy to the line. The resolution was also adopted.

After the resolution had been adopted, Mr. Hoar, addressing himself to the action just taken by the Senate, said: "All we do and all we have done for Naval Constructor Hobson, in recognition of his distinguished bravery, is to extend to him by name the thanks of Congress. But in this case, where a deed of special heroism was performed, it seems to me that we ought to recognize the men who volunteered to accompany him on his perilous undertaking. All were undergoing the same risk, and the names of the twenty-seven ought to be mentioned in the resolution. I would be glad to see this Chamber filled with such heroes as those men are."

Mr. Hoar said that such recognition by Congress was one of the greatest marks of honor that could be conferred upon any man or men.

Five hundred years hence the descendants of these men would know and would be proud to tell of the remarkable feat they had performed. He hoped therefore that Mr. Hale would consent to have the resolution reconsidered and the names of all the heroes of the Merrimac inserted in the resolution.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) said that he had in mind the same suggestion, and had obtained from the Navy Department an accurate list of the names of the Merrimac volunteers.

Mr. Hale said the President, always keenly alive to the proprieties, had suggested the form of the resolution in his message to Congress, but he was certain that the suggested amendment would meet his approval. He therefore moved the reconsideration of the resolution, that the names of the crew might be incorporated.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) delivered a eulogy of the American soldiers and sailors. He declared they were all heroes. No deed of daring could be suggested that would not command instantly the services of scores of volunteers. Heretofore it had been the custom of Congress to grant the special favor of thanks only to men who wore shoulder straps, but he thought that at this time, when our army was lying before the fortifications of Santiago, it would be well to recognize the private soldier and the common sailor, who by their gallantry turned the tide of battles and made commissioned officers great.

Mr. Nelson (Minn.) hoped that the names of the men who accompanied Lieut. Hobson in his perilous undertaking would be incorporated in the resolution. Not to recognize thus their gallantry was to his mind hostile to the spirit of American institutions.

Mr. Perkins said that naming the men specifically in the resolutions would be the establishment of a precedent that this country would be well to establish. He drew a vivid word picture of the deed performed by the Merrimac's gallant crew.

The resolution was so amended as to include the names of the crew who accompanied Lieut. Hobson and adopted.

LIEUT. BERNADOU'S REWARD.

Advance of Ten Numbers for Heroism on the Winslow at Cardenas.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day recommended to the Senate that Lieut. John B. Bernadou of the navy be advanced ten numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle at Cardenas May 11, 1898.

Lieut. John B. Bernadou was appointed at large to the Naval Academy in 1876, became a Midshipman in 1882, an Ensign, junior grade, in 1883; an Ensign in 1884, Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1892, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1896. He was on special duty in Korea in 1883-5, at the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1887-91, and was subsequently on the European station. He was detailed to the command of the Winslow Dec. 29, 1897.

At Cardenas the Winslow tried to capture a Spanish gunboat, but the Spaniards on shore opened fire on the torpedo boat, and having a perfect range, the Winslow was hit several times and disabled. One shell exploded on board and killed Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew, as well as severely wounding Lieut. Bernadou. The Winslow was towed out of danger by the Hudson, and Lieut. Bernadou was taken to the hospital at Key West, where he has since remained.

The O'Higgins Not Sold to Spain.

Flint & Co. of this city have received a dispatch from Beech & Co., their agents at Valparaiso, Chile, saying there is no truth in the report that the Chilean armored cruiser Almirante O'Higgins has been sold to the Government of Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The O'Higgins has not been sold to Spain, and positive information has reached here that Chile will not sell the ship to any Government.

LONDON, June 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Ministers deny the rumors that Spain is purchasing cruisers from China or other nations."

Naval Auxiliary Board Dissolved.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has been dissolved and the members of the board will attend to other duties. Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, the President of the board, received instruction from the Secretary of the Navy that the duties of the board were completed and that the members were to return to their former appointments. Lieut. Commander Kelley will resume his work as Naval Inspector of Merchant Vessels for the Atlantic District; Chief Engineer Dixon has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Chicago; Naval Constructor Tawresey has been detailed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard; Carpenter Bennett is to go to the New York yard, and Lieut. Bruns will probably be appointed an assistant to Admiral Erben.

Good Wishes from England.

A case of goods received here yesterday from Liverpool had the following message written on it in large letters: "May success and a glorious victory attend you, Brother Americans, in your just cause of humanity is every true Englishman's wish. J. W. L. Success to the Stars and Stripes."

Carranza Leaves Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., June 29.—Lieut. Carranza, the chief of the Spanish Bureau in this city, has been missing since Monday, and The Star will announce to-night that he has left the city, but that as far as can be ascertained he has not returned to Spain.

THE CORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
Are making a special feature of Emblematic
COLFING PRIZES
Consisting of Loving Cups, Tankards, Pitchers, Tobacco Jars, Score Books, and a variety of other articles correct as to detail and suitable for the personal use of men and women.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Donald MacLean, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, will be relieved at once of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by an officer to be detailed by the commanding officer of that post, and will proceed to and take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty as Disbursing and Purchasing Quartermaster in that city under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Capt. Osman Latrobe, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of field and siege ammunition, and on completion thereof, return to his proper station.

Capt. Julius A. Pena, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment for duty as assistant to Capt. John B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, to relieve Capt. Andrew G. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, now at Port Tampa, Fla.

Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, upon being relieved from duty at Port Tampa, Fla., will at once report to the commanding General of the troops at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty on the staff of Brigadier Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Major Robert A. Brown, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General of the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to temporary duty as assistant to Capt. John B. Billinger, Assistant Quartermaster at that place.

The following-named general officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated:

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. James H. Barkley, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

First Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, United States Army, is detailed by the Secretary of War for service as professor at the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, United States Army, is extended one month.

Changes in the assignments of Acting Inspectors General:

Major James M. J. Sanno, Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding General of that department.

Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, Department of the Colorado, will, in addition to the duties assigned him, perform those of Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter accordingly to the commanding General of that department.

Col. David D. Gaillard, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., on or before June 29, 1898, for the purpose of conducting an examination of candidates for commissions in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Assignment of officers to regiments:

Major Henry R. Brinkerhoff, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major J. Milton Thompson, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major John W. Bubb, (promoted from Captain, Fourth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Charles L. Davis, (promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Frank B. Baldwin, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Charles R. Paul, (promoted from Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Hugh G. Brown, (promoted from Captain, Twelfth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Alfred C. Markley, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Lyster M. O'Brien, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Nineteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major William Auman, (promoted from Captain, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Jesse H. Lee, (promoted from Captain, Ninth Infantry,) to the Ninth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major James Miller, (promoted from Captain, Second Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Henry C. Ward, promoted from Captain Sixteenth Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from April 26, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Leopold O. Parker, promoted from Captain First Infantry to the Twenty

Wanamaker

Going!

There are no more women's Continents. The appreciation given this superb wheel at its present price—

Twenty-five Dollars

has cleared out a large stock almost wholly.

There are still all sizes left in diamond frame Continents, but that will be a short-lived condition. If you are hunting a wheel bargain, come quickly. There can never be a greater one than this.

Silk Remnants

VERY little more than the headline will be needed to get your attendance. The whole story is told in the two words to every one who has experienced these sales before.

This particular sale is a tremendously sweeping affair, and takes in every short end in the silk stock, from the cheapest to the best, colored and black.

The list of the kinds of silks would fill half this column. The lengths run from one yard to seven yards, and the prices are

Half Prices

on everything. Ends of 30c. silks are 15c. a yard, and the four dollar sorts are two dollars a yard. The in-between prices cover a variety too big to talk about. Come and choose.

Rotunda.

A Serious Tale of Costume Prices

WHEN we tell you that the original prices on these gowns were, in many cases, not sufficient to pay for their cost to land them here, and in no case represented even an approximately fair margin for storekeeping, you will understand where the serious side of this news lies. But that won't interfere with your profiting by the bargain.

There are thirty-five of these gowns left. The prices will give you a fair idea of their character. They are Summer gowns, in nets and silks, for the most part, and all but a few are from Paris or Vienna.

At $80, was $200 — At $70, was $180
At $50, was $160 — At $40, was $112
At $30, was $95

Second floor, Broadway.

Japanese Rugs

THERE are two kinds of Japanese Jute Rugs,—the good and the worthless. We sell only one kind. This statement is made to prevent your getting perplexed by these prices. Japanese jute rugs can be bought cheaper,—if you want that kind. But they are not *these* rugs. These figures are for the best grade only, and there never was a sharper illustration of the saying that the best is the cheapest.

The variety here is very great, and includes plenty of the Delft blues and whites. For veranda and Summer home use there is nothing better.

6x9 ft., $6 — 10x14 ft., $15.75
7½x10½ ft., $8.75 — 12x15 ft., $20
9x12 ft., $12

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MR. GOULD ON RAPID TRANSIT.

He Believes that the Commissioners Do Not Intend to Agree with His Company.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer Teutonic was George J. Gould. In speaking about the present situation of the rapid transit negotiations, Mr. Gould said that when the Extension Committee adjourned on Tuesday it left the entire matter in the hands of the Manhattan Railroad Company's lawyers, Judge Dillon and Mr. Gardner, and if any action became necessary during the Summer they would attend to it.

When Mr. Gould's attention was called to Mr. Sage's statement that the Manhattan Company would not pay a rental of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, he said it was unreasonable to demand such a high rental. The portion of the Ninth Avenue line that is to be paralleled by the West Street line, he said, was operated at a loss of $96,293 during the year ended June 30, 1897. If the traffic of the new line shall be proportionate to that of the old, which is improbable, the loss on the West Street route would be $105,000 a year.

Five per cent. of the gross passenger receipts for rental on the new line Mr. Gould figured would be $27,000 a year, and this would be the sum that the Rapid Transit Board insists the company must pay in addition to losing about $105,000 a year.

The rental question Mr. Gould considered was about the only obstacle in the negotiations, and he believed that the Rapid Transit Commissioners mean that it shall be the obstacle and the rock upon which the negotiations shall break. They do not want to deal with the company, he said, and have decided that the easiest way to let themselves out is to put up a price that the company cannot and will not pay.

Among other passengers on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield and wife, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn and family.

Tool Companies Combine.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—A large interest in the Pond Machine Tool Company of this city, which employs 2,000 skilled mechanics at present on several large Government contracts, principally disappearing gun carriages, has been purchased by the Niles Tool Works of Hamilton, Ohio. The stock purchased was owned principally by J. N. Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and his brother, the late Eugene Maxwell. It is not the intention to consolidate the two companies. It is expected that each of the shops will be run independently of each other in most respects, but there will be co-operation by which the shipping and other like expenses will be reduced. The shops are now running night and day on the work of building disappearing gun carriages designed for coast defense.

Died at the Age of 117.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 29.—Patrick Haggins, said to be the oldest man in Pennsylvania, died here last night, aged 117 years. His age is authenticated by records and certificates which show that he was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1781. Mr. Haggins's father died at the age of 111 years and his mother at 107.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

General Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate with a Pacific Railway Amendment.

PEARL HARBOR APPROPRIATION

Political Wrangle in the House Between Grosvenor and Bailey—Bills Passed Relating to the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate to-day adopted an amendment to the General Deficiency bill providing for the collection of the Pacific railway debts. The amendment is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, upon such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by them, or by a majority of them, and the owners of said railroads; provided that any and all settlements thus made shall be submitted in writing to the President for his approval or disapproval, and unless approved by him shall not be binding.

That said commission shall not agree to accept a less sum in settlement of the amount due the United States than the full amount of the principal and all amounts necessary to reimburse the United States for moneys paid for interest or otherwise. And, also provided, that said commission are hereby empowered to grant such time or times of payment by installment, and at such rates of interest, to be not less than 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and with such security as said commission may deem expedient; provided, however, that in any settlement that may be made the final payment and full discharge of said indebtedness shall not be postponed to exceed ten years, and the whole amount, principal and interest, shall be paid in equal semi-annual installments within the period so limited, and in any settlement made it shall be provided that if default shall be made in any payment of either principal or interest, or any part thereof, then the whole sum and all installments, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of said settlement.

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of said commission in making the said settlements.

The amendment as originally introduced by Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) was in two parts. The first part provided for a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, with full powers to settle the indebtedness of the Government growing out of its assistance in the construction of the Pacific railways. The second part provided that the funds acquired by the Government from the settlement with the railroads should be applied to the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua.

Mr. PETTIGREW (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) objected to the amendment, explaining that his objection was based upon the disposition proposed to be made of the money received from the railroads.

Unanimous consent was given Mr. MORGAN to make a statement concerning the amendment. After discussing at some length the existing situation between the Government and the Pacific railroads, he said it was evident that the Nicaragua Canal was going to be built and built very soon. When the Senate had carefully considered the matter, he was satisfied not a half dozen votes would be cast against the canal project. The people of the United States had discovered that a waterway through Nicaragua was absolutely necessary to this country as a protection to our coasts and as a promoter of commerce.

Mr. MORGAN believed that the great fund, after having performed its work of constructing transcontinental railway lines, well might be employed by this Government in constructing the Nicaragua Canal, thus affording quick water transportation to the Pacific Coast and an easy means of affording protection to the great coast line of the country.

Mr. MORGAN referred to the fact that the Atlas Company, a British organization, had received from Nicaragua important concessions in the San Juan River and Lake Managua. This company, he said, was composed of prominent and wealthy men of England and the United States.

He did not doubt that the Atlas Company expected to receive the concessions which the United States was about to lose through delay in taking action. A contest between the Atlas Company and the United States over the concessions was certain, he thought, to occur. He explained that the concessions granted by Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company would expire Oct. 9, 1898. In response to an inquiry, the Secretary of State had informed him definitely that no step was to be taken by the diplomatic department of the Government upon the Nicaragua Canal project until the concessions of the Maritime Canal Company had been set aside or had expired.

Mr. MORGAN urged that immediate action should be taken by Congress upon the canal project, which he regarded as one of the most important questions that had confronted Congress for many years. In conclusion, Mr. MORGAN, to escape the point of order against the amendment, withdrew that part of it relating to the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. WILSON, (Washington,) a member of the special committee on the Nicaragua Canal, objected. He said that the construction of the canal was so vitally important to his State and to the Pacific Coast generally that he could not consent that the amendment should be divided. He then made a point of order against the amendment, and the point was sustained by the Chair.

The General Deficiency bill was reported to the Senate and about to be passed, when Mr. WILSON withdrew his point of order against the first part of Mr. MORGAN'S amendment.

The first part of the amendment, with some modifications, offered by Mr. WHITE (Cal.) then was agreed to. The amendment stands as given above.

PEARL HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

Senate Votes $40,000 for a Purchase of Land in Hawaii and $105,000 for Dredging.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. HALE presented an amendment to the General Deficiency bill appropriating $40,000 for the purchase by condemnation or otherwise of not less than 800 acres of land at not exceeding $50 an acre in Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, for a coaling and repair station, and $105,000 for dredging the bar in the harbor to secure a channel of not less than thirty feet in depth.

In the course of the discussion of the amendment, Mr. SPOONER, (Rep., Wis.,) suggested that it was loosely drawn. He contended that the Hawaiian Islands had not yet become a part of the United States and that the land could not under existing circumstances be condemned. On his suggestion the amendment was so changed as to make the condemnation conditional upon its being practicable.

Mr. PETTIGREW (Silver Rep., S. D.,) stated that all the land around the harbor was owned by private parties, and that desirable for purchase by an Englishman named Campbell, an anti-annexationist. Campbell, he said, told him that he would not part with his property for less than $75 an acre, hence it would be necessary to condemn in order to secure it at a less price. Mr. PETTIGREW also said Mr. Campbell owned the fishing rights and thus controlled the entrance to the harbor.

In this connection Mr. PETTIGREW found opportunity to call attention to the superior advantage of the harbor in the Island of Kiska.

"If," he said, "the Government is going to make an appropriation for the improvement of a harbor in the Pacific, why not improve one in our own territory, and which is 1,000 miles nearer the Asiatic Coast. The proposition simply exhibits more of this infernal nonsense about harbors which command nothing but water and with nobody to fight."

The discussion then took the form of a consideration of the title of the United States to Pearl Harbor. Mr. ALLEN (Pop., Neb.,) contended that the title was a mere easement terminating with the reciprocity treaty. Messrs. HALE (Rep., Me.,) and SPOONER (Rep., Wis.,) contended that it was an absolute grant, but Mr. HALE admitted that it was practically valueless without the power to make improvements and secure adjoining land. Mr. SPOONER said the United States might as well have a grant to a harbor in the clouds as to have this harbor with a private individual controlling the harbor.

The amendment was agreed to.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana Finishes His Argument Against the Annexation Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) concluded to-day his speech against the Hawaiian annexation resolution. In the course of his speech he said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. TELLER, that the method by which Texas had been acquired was contrary to the Constitution. The resolution of annexation was forced through by a partisan majority, just as it was now proposed to force through the Hawaiian resolution, regardless of the fact that admission could only be accomplished legitimately by treaty.

In concluding, Mr. CAFFERY referred to the interest of the Sugar Trust in the pending resolution

"It has been said that the Sugar Trust is opposing the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands," said he. "Now, if there is anything that is perfectly clear to me it is that the Sugar Trust wants annexation. The charge that it is in any way opposing the annexation of the islands, to my mind, is not well sustained. What the Sugar Trust wants is raw cane sugar free of any duty, and annexation will give them the Hawaiian product free. The sugar is brought to San Francisco and there refined by the Trust. The refined product is not made in Hawaii."

Mr. CAFFERY further maintained that the Sugar Trust controlled the market for raw sugar, and that annexation would fasten firmly its hold upon the market in this country.

Mr. CAFFERY'S was the only speech delivered to-day on the Hawaiian resolution.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Democratic and Republican Leaders Become Entangled in a Personal Dispute—Several Bills Pass.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The session of the House to-day was enlivened by a political episode in which Mr. GROSVENOR (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Texas,) figured as the principals. The incident came in the course of the discussion of a bill to increase the daily army ration by the addition tri-weekly of one quarter of a pound of full cream American cheese and two ounces of canned corn.

Mr. HANDY (Dem., Del.,) attacked the bill as presented not in response to the demand of the army, but of the cheesemakers. In this connection he reviewed the communications from the commissary officers opposing cheese as a ration and charged the bill wholly to the men who represent cheese constituents.

Mr. ALLEN, (Dem., Miss.,) who also opposed the bill, took occasion in the course of his speech to reply to the assertion of Mr. GROSVENOR in the Ohio Republican Convention in which he was reported as saying the opposition to the Republicans had practically unanimously opposed all necessary war measures since the passage of the fifty-million-dollar urgency appropriation. Mr. ALLEN denied it, and said he could only explain the utterance on the ground that Mr. GROSVENOR was one of those who thought no man could be a patriot who opposed bond issues and had based his statement upon the vote of Democrats and Populists against the War Revenue bill with the bond provision.

Mr. ALLEN created great applause by making the proposition that a company of Congressmen, led by Gen. GROSVENOR, be raised and go to Cuba. When Mr. ALLEN concluded, Mr. GROSVENOR (Rep., Ohio,) arose. He did not believe, he said, that the floor of the House was the proper place to attack and comment upon political speeches and matters which arose outside the House. It was not his purpose now, he said, to go into a detailed answer to the criticism that had been showered upon him for his Ohio convention speech, but in due time he would take occasion to follow in detail the votes of the opposition since the war began and endeavor to show that the spirit of every word of his speech was warranted.

A somewhat sensational occurrence followed when Mr. GROSVENOR, proceeding, said it was strange that he should be singled out for criticism when Democrats were indulging in quite as severe reflections upon their party. Here he produced an editorial from a Washington paper, "a leading Democratic organ" published on June 22, the day the Ohio convention was in session, and announced it was written by a Democratic member of Congress, and was quite as severe as anything he (Grosvenor) had said in criticism of the Democrats.

"Name him, name him," cried a dozen Democrats, excitedly, and Mr. GROSVENOR vigorously declined to name the alleged author of the article. Then came a storm of protests against the reading of the editorial which the Ohio member had sent to the Clerk's desk.

"I will read it myself in my own time; I am a pretty good reader," declared Mr. GROSVENOR as he demanded the paper retained by him.

"Name the Democratic member who you say wrote the article," demanded Mr. WILLIAMS, (Dem., Miss.,) with questioning emphasis upon "you."

"I shall not," responded Mr. GROSVENOR. He was proceeding when Mr. BAILEY, the leader of the Democrats, upon whom every one knew the article was an attack, arose, plainly excited, and indignant. The Ohioan read a paragraph severely reflecting upon the recent course of the minority and stopped, as it subsequently developed, to comment upon them Mr. BAILEY with vigor interrupted him.

"I want to say it's an attack upon me," said the Texan, "and I want every word of it read."

"I shall read what I please," replied Mr. GROSVENOR, and Mr. BAILEY then made the point of order it could not be read.

A personal colloquy followed, in which acrimony was plenteous, when Mr. GROSVENOR said he was no schoolboy to be dictated to by Mr. BAILEY, and the latter referred to the Ohioan as one who was too indecent to be courteous. Finally Mr. BAILEY insisted upon his point, and the Speaker declared it well taken. Mr. BAILEY then withdrew it, saying he merely wanted it made plain that Mr. GROSVENOR was proceeding by consent of the House and not of his own right. Mr. GROSVENOR read the editorial in full and commented upon it as being a more severe arraignment of the Democratic Party than his speech contained

"It shows," he said, "that two minds, one, that of a humble Republican, the other that of a great Democrat, were running in the same channel."

"Now then," said Mr. BAILEY calmly when Mr. GROSVENOR had concluded, "will the gentleman from Ohio say who was the Democratic Congressman who he declares wrote the editorial?"

"I submit," came the response, "that I cannot do that unless the gentleman who positively informed me gives me permission. It would be a breach of confidence. I am willing to name the Republican member who heard my informant name the Democrat who wrote the editorial."

"I am inclined to believe," Mr. BAILEY said, "that the gentleman from Ohio is right in declining to violate what he considers a confidence, but it occurs to me that if any member on this side wrote the editorial he would certainly have the courage and candor to now admit it."

When the House adjourned the Cheese and Canned Corn bill had not been disposed of; an amendment to the bill was under consideration adding chewing and smoking tobacco to the ration of soldiers.

In the course of the day the House passed a number of measures, most of which related to the army. Among these measures was the bill to authorize the appointment of a military storekeeper for the army and the bill to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications from wanton and malicious injury.

The Senate bills providing for a Military Secretary of War and for a Second Assistant Secretary of War was rejected.

CHEESE AS PART OF THE RATIONS.

Military Men Do Not Want It, but Congress May Insist.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The use of cheese as an addition to the army ration has become an issue between certain members of Congress and the Commissary Department of the army.

A bill providing that the daily army ration be increased by the addition thereto triweekly of one-quarter of a pound of full creamery American cheese was recently introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That committee asked Commissary General Eagan to give his opinion on the subject, which he did. Gen. Eagan pronounced the furnishing

Foreign makers no Longer supply the choicest perfumes; they are made in the Lundborg Laboratories.

of cheese as a part of the regular ration inadvisable. It had been tried in the regular army once for a period of three years, he said, and the reports on it during that time resulted in its being discarded. The addition of every new item to the ration, he said, added to the transportation problem for the Quartermaster's Department, and piled up the expense.

The Military Affairs Committee has made a report recommending the passage of the bill and adding thereto an amendment providing for the further addition of two ounces of canned corn to the ration three times a week. In support of its position in opposition to the Commissary General the committee submits a report from the Commissioner of Agriculture urging the supplying of cheese to the soldiers and pronouncing it a more nourishing food element than any other component of the ration with the possible exception of roast beef. The fact that cheese offers great nourishing power in condensed form, making it most convenient for transporting and use, was urged as another recommendation.

The agricultural interest in Congress, especially from the cheese-producing States, is solidly arraigned in favor of the bill, and it is not unlikely that it will be passed in spite of the opposition of the experts of the Commissary Department. Cheese is now kept for sale by the Commissaries of Subsistence, and is one of the articles which company messes may purchase with the savings from the sale of their surplus regular rations.

NEW CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

The House Passes the Bill to Allow a Catholic Building Erected If the Secretary of War Permits.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House today, by a vote of 133 to 25, passed the bill to give the Secretary of War the discretion of permitting any church or religious sect to erect a house of worship on the West Point military reservation.

Mr. SULZER, (Dem., N. Y.,) in supporting the bill, said all Protestants worshipped there in a chapel owned by the Government, and the purpose of the bill really was to give the Catholics the right to build their own chapel.

Mr. BROMWELL (Rep., Ohio,) opposed the bill as being framed solely for the Catholics, and he antagonized launching upon a policy that would end in a fight between the churches for control of the worship at West Point.

"I am a brother-in-law to the Methodist Church," declared Mr. CANNON, (Rep., Ill.,) and the gentlemen cannot claim that there is anything in the bill that discriminates against the Methodist Church or any other church. The Secretary of War can grant under the bill permission to any church to erect a church upon the military reservation.

Mr. BAILEY defied any one to contend that the bill contained anything that favored one sect over any other. "The bill under consideration," said Mr. BAILEY, "expressly does not institute any denomination or Church at West Point, but it expressly allows any Church to institute itself there for the worship of God according to its own creed."

In response to another interruption, Mr. BAILEY said: "A Government that maintains a barroom in its Capitol and refuses the right for any Church to build its own church on the reservation where its soldiers are trained is a disgrace."

IMPORTANT CIVIL SERVICE DECISON.

The Appellate Division Upholds Tammany's Contention of a Distinct System for New York.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously decided that the civil service rules approved by the Mayor of this city are not required, before being operative, to be approved by the State Civil Service Commissioner. The question arose upon appeal by George E. Leet from the refusal of the Special Term to grant a writ of mandamus for his reinstatement as Superintendent of the City Hospital, from which position he was removed by President Keller of the Department of Public Charities. By the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners of the old City of New York, when Mr. Leet was appointed, the position was one "to be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examination."

On Jan. 1 last Superintendent Leet was transferred to the employment of the new city, in the Department of Charities, and was removed three months afterward. By the rules of the Civil Service Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, which were made on March 5, the position of Superintendent of the City Hospital was included in a schedule of "positions not subject to competitive examination." On March 31 the Brush law took effect, providing that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination "shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and such person have an opportunity to explain"; also that the civil service regulations of cities shall be approved by the State Civil Service Board. The legality or illegality of Mr. Leet's removal depended upon whether that law applied to this city.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, which is given by Justice O'Brien, upholds the contention of the city authorities that the new charter establishes a distinct system of municipal civil service for this city, under which rules were to be formulated by a commission and approved by the Mayor, which rules became effective without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission. The court says that the striking differences between the State law and the provisions of the charter evince the clear intention of those who framed the charter to provide a different system for the City of New York, which is the only city having special civil service provisions in its charter.

Justice O'Brien says in conclusion: "We must, therefore, regard the rule as settled that a general law, in the absence of clear evidence of a legislative intent to that effect, will not repeal a law which is special or local; and a fortiori is this rule applicable to a mere amendment of a prior general law. In the act of 1898 there is an absence of both express language and clear legislative intent arising by implication, which would affect a repeal of the charter provisions. On the contrary, we think that the natural presumption from the enactment of such an amendment to a general law which was in force when the special law was passed is, that it was intended to effect simply the subjects which were then governed by the original act. There is nothing to show legislative intent to affect other and different statutes, prescribing special rules for a special locality. The charter provisions had gone into effect but a few months before the enactment in question; and with presumed knowledge of the charter provisions, it would have been a simple matter for the Legislature, if it was intended to have that effect, to repeal them directly, or have the act of 1898 apply in terms to the provisions of the charter."

The Problem of Getting a Husband.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 29.—The local Sorosis, composed of the leading women of Patchogue, held a meeting last night and debated on "How to Manage a Husband." Miss Bertha Lobell spoke for the side which believed in marrying a husband by force, while Miss Blanche Edwards led the opposition that favored coaxing as the best means of cultivating unwilling man. The debate was a long one. No definite conclusion was reached, and the question was left open for future discussion.

Fire in the Phelps Building.

The two upper floors of the Phelps Building, a five-story brick structure, at 19 and 21 Cliff Street, were badly damaged by fire yesterday. Early in the morning a passerby saw smoke and sparks coming from the windows of the fifth floor, and turned in an alarm. The firemen found the entire fifth floor in flames. A second and third alarm were turned in. The top floor, which was occupied by the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, was gutted and a portion of the fourth floor, occupied by McCann & Harris, lithographers, was also burned out. The water poured into the building by the firemen caused considerable damage on the lower floors. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. The cause of the fire is not known, as there was nobody in the building when the fire was discovered.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Jockey Maher's Prompt Action Saved the Fifth Race for George Boyd.

SIR HUBERT WON THE STAKE

The Other Winners Were Latson, La Cheviot, Tremargo, and Rappahannock—Belmar and Poetess Have a Drive for Place Honors.

Jockey "Danny" Maher has gained a reputation among his brother jockeys who sometimes like a bout with boxing gloves for shiftiness, and his training in quickly shifting positions stood him in good stead yesterday. He had the mount on George Boyd in the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay, a handicap, and when half way down the stretch, and apparently galloping in an easy winner, the horse was noticed to lurch suddenly to one side and to come almost to a standstill. His headstall had slipped, and but for Maher's quick action he probably would have been hopelessly beaten. The jockey adjusted the straps as best he could and then set his mount going again and managed to win by four lengths.

The only stake race on the card was the Pansy, for two-year-olds, in which there were only three starters—Kingdon, Sir Hubert, and Clap Trap. Kingdon was made an odds-on favorite, while Clap Trap was the outsider. Clap Trap went to the front at the start and tried to open up a gap, but Kingdon joined him after going a quarter of a mile and headed him as they rounded the upper turn. As they turned into the stretch Sloan sent Sir Hubert on the rail, and in a hard drive won by a length.

Delay at the Opening.

There was a vexatious delay at the post in the opening dash, of five furlongs, and when the field did get away it was with Tillo in front and the favorite, Lady Marian, badly mixed up on the rail. Before a furlong had been covered Lady Marian had been crowded into next to last place and Tremargo and Set Fast had joined the leader. Sims hustled Lady Marian along, and she made up ground rapidly, but the distance was too short for her to catch the flying Tremargo, who had assumed the lead at the head of the stretch, and she finished second, three lengths behind Tremargo.

Bromley & Co. showed up what seems to be a fair filly in the second race—a dash over the Futurity course, for two-year-olds —in La Cheviot. There was never any question as to the filly's ability to win once the flag went down, but Sloan, who rode her, was not anxious to show her for all she was worth, for he was satisfied to let her rate along slightly in front of the field all the way down the chute, and even in the stretch he allowed Dr. Parker and Lothario to come up with her, and did not move on her until he took a look behind him to see if he had anything to fear from the other two starters. He saw nothing dangerous behind, and then gave the filly one shake with the rein and she drew clear and won easily by a length. Lothario got up in time to beat Dr. Parker a neck for the place.

Rappahannock was one of the two despised ones in the mile-and-an-eighth selling race, for it was argued that Belmar or Poetess would get the money. When it came to a test the calculations of the form players drifted to the winds. Rappahannock assumed the lead from the start, and Maher never gave him an opportunity to quit. King T. dropped back early in the struggle, but on the back stretch Belmar and Poetess closed with Maher felt that it would be safer to open up a gap, and he did so with the result that the struggling pair behind him were never able to get within striking distance. They fought it out for the place, Belmar getting home a neck before Poetess, while Rappahannock won by six lengths.

The third race was won cleverly by the favorite, Latson, who simply played with his field, remaining in the front rank with Ovida until the end of the back stretch was reached. Laudeman then rushed up, but in the run through the stretch was easily distanced by Latson. Slasher, who came very fast from a bad position, got third place.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04 4-5.

1—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5 years, by Tremont-Margo, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Murphy.)
2—Lady Marvin, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 107, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Sims.)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 5, 112, 50 to 1.....(Maher.)

Set Fast, 108, 10 to 1 (Jacobs;) Reprisal, 110, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Trillo, 105, 30 to 1, (Irvine;) Van Antwerp, 103, 8 to 1, (Sloan;) Tinkler, 100, 150 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Don Blas, 112, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Cheviot-Elsie S., 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10..(Sloan)
2—Lothario, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 110, even money and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennet's b. c., 110, 6 to 1..(Jackson)

Maid of Harlem, 107, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Al Reeves, 107, 25 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spindle, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Laudeman, W. Walker's br. c., 3, 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Slasher, E. Thomas's b. c., 3, 112, 10 to 1.....(Penn)

Siffleur, 112, 25 to 1, (Jackson;) Merlin, 112, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Chalmers, 112, 7 to 1, (Murphy;) Herr Most, 114, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) High Priest, 112, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Sprins, 107, 15 to 1, (Lambley;) Brass, 112, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Harry Crawford, 112, 30 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Ovida, 112, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 94 pounds, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 6, 111, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Poetess, W. Laimbeer's ch. m., 4, 110, 6 to 5.....(Sloan)
4—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5, 111, 25 to 1..(Murphy)

Won easily by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:23 4-5.

1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Cachuca, 97 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher.)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5, 107, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett.)
3—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 102, 7 to 2.....(Songer.)

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on the turf. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, 127 pounds, 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdom, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 127, 3 to 5..(Sims)
3—Clap Trap, W. C. Daly's b. g., 119, 100 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a drive by a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Orion 115	Althamas	102
Mt. Washington ... 112	Nosey	102
Juno 110	Ella Daly	97
Steward 105	Fleeting Gold	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ogden 116	Tanis	105
Defender 108	Her Own	101
Caldron 106	Endeavor	101
Rotterdam 106	Nosey	96

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Counsellor Weinberg. 125	Rusher	117
Rhinelander 117	Marblehead	115

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

George Keene 119	Sanders	112
Handball 115	Nuto	112
Whistling Con 113	Murillo	102
Mont d'Or 112		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Futurity course.

The Gardner 105	Jack Point	102
Armament 105	Gadfly	99
Passaic 102	King's Pride	99
Tryshena 102		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Ben Ronald 126	Caldron	109
Buela 116	Boy Orator	109
Howard S. 115	Dutch Skater	104
Poetess 112	Jefferson	99

Long Island Handicap Weights.

Weights for the Long Island Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run on Saturday, are:

Ornament	129	George Keene	104
Tillo	125	Firearm	104
Ben Holliday	122	Thomas Cat	100
First Mate	118	Connoisseur	100
Semper Ego	117	St. Bartholomew	100
Sir Walter	117	Handball	100
Ogden	113	Excalibur	100
Don de Oro	113	Buela	97
Havoc	111	Dr. Black	97
Dr. Catlett	111	Poetess	96
Octagon	111	Box	95
Typhoon II.	111	Zanone	95
Lehman	110	Caldron	92
Fleur-de-Lis	110	Van Antwerp	92
The Huguenot	107	Sensational	90
Merry Prince	106	Reprisal	90
Tragedian	105	Tanis	85

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Lorillard-Beresford Stables Win Two Victories in a Day.

LONDON, June 29.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket First July meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut colt Berzak won a plate of 150 sovereigns. This race is for three-year-olds and upward. Savory was second and Chubb third.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown colt Dominie II. won the Exeter Stakes. Mr. Fairie's bay colt Matoppo was second and the Duke of Portland's bay colt Manners third.

BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS SOLD.

The Chestnut Colt by Iroquois-Hildegarde Brings $2,000.

The second day's sale of the Belle Meade yearlings in the Easton Paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was not productive of any big prices, except in the case of the chestnut colt, by Iroquois—Hildegarde, sister to Helen Nichols. The horses that brought $200 or over were:

Bay colt, by Loyalist-Brocade, by Bonnie Scotland; W. P. Burch	$350
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Boulotte, by King Ernest; C. Hughes	225
Brown colt, (brother to Rendsman,) by Inspector B.-Hayti, by Australian; W. P. Burch	800
Bay filly, by Iroquois-Cap-a-Pie, by Great Tom; W. L. Powers	200
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Hildegarde, by Great Tom; J. A. Bennett	2,000
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Miss Annie, by Great Tom; Sydney Paget	700
Bay colt, by Longstreet-Excile, by Enquirer; Sydney Paget	700
Chestnut colt, by Iroquois-Nellie Grand, by Great Tom; William Lakeland	400
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Ogarita, by Great Tom; C. B. Defford	200
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Pretense, by Plenipo; Turney Brothers	350
Bay filly, (half sister to Hairpin,) by Longstreet-Bonnie Meade, by Bonnie Scotland; F. R. Hemlin	225

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE.

She Scores Seven First Prizes to Two for Her Rival, and Wins the Field Games.

LONDON, June 29.—The Oxford-Cambridge annual field games were held at the Queen's Club to-day. Delightful weather prevailed and an immense crowd was in attendance.

The results were as follows:

Weight-Putting.—Snowball of Oxford, 37 feet 4 inches; Bullock of Cambridge, 36 feet ¾ of an inch, second.

High Jump.—Addair of Oxford, 5 feet 8 inches; Tomlinson of Cambridge, second.

100-Yard Dash.—Thomas of Oxford, first;

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Were Easy Victims in the First Game of the Series in Chicago.

CHICAGOS HIT MEEKIN HARD

Nine Thousand Persons Turned Out to Welcome Manager Anson—Brooklyns Lose an Eleven-Inning Game in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	40	22	.645
Boston	37	23	.617
Cleveland	36	23	.610
Baltimore	34	23	.596
Chicago	35	26	.574
Pittsburg	33	27	.550
New York	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	26	29	.473
Brooklyn	28	34	.404
Washington	23	37	.383
St. Louis	21	41	.339
Louisville	20	42	.323

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 12; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 0.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 8.
Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The local team did some good batting to-day and gave Manager Anson's team a bad beating in a loosely played fielding game. Both managers received elaborate floral pieces. The attendance was 9,000. The score follows:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	1	4	1	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	1
Everett, 1b.	2	3	11	1	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	3	0
Lange, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
*Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	1	1	Davis, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
McCor'k, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0
Mertes, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	McG're'ty, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Connor, 2b.	2	2	2	2	1	Hartman, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Donahue, c.	0	1	4	2	0	Warner, c.	1	0	5	2	1
Callahan, p.	1	1	3	4	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	15	27	14	5	Total	4	8	24	12	5

Chicago	1	3	0	0	5	0	2	1	.	.	—12
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	4

Earned runs—Chicago, 7. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Everett, Tiernan. Home run—Mertes. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Lange, Dahlen, Connor, Donahue, Van Haltren. Double play—Callahan and Everett. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Meekin, 5. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Meekin, 4. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

ELEVEN INNINGS IN PITTSBURG.

Mistays at Critical Periods Lost the Game for Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—Pittsburg had only one hit up to the eighth inning, when two hits and two errors brought in three runs, tying the score. In the eleventh inning Gray made a two-bagger, went to third on McCarthy's sacrifice hit, and scored on an error. Bases on balls and two hits scored Brooklyn's three runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	5	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tannehill, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Gray, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	18	2	0
McCarthy, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Davis, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
B'rman, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	0	6	1
Fadden, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Ryan, c.	0	1	3	1	2
Schriver, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Kennedy, p.	1	0	2	3	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	6	0						
Gardner, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Total.	3	9*	31	17	4
Total.	4	6	33	15	0						

*One out when winning run scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Gray and Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy and Griffin. Stolen bases—Padden and Ely. Double plays—Fly, Davis, Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 1; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Struck out—By Gardner, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Wild pitches—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cleveland, 3; Boston, 0.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The Bostons hit Powell freely, but not effectively, luck being against them. Duffy and Long were put out of the game, the latter for three days, for wrangling with the umpire. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	.—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 10. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Brietenstein lasted one inning to-day. Then Elmer Smith tried his hand at pitching, but was wild. Hawley went in to pitch in the third inning, and the home team pulled out a victory in the tenth. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	—9
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Cincinnati, Brietenstein, Smith, and Hawley; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Both teams played a snappy game to-day, the Colonels winning by good base running. Score:

Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	.	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Fraser and Kittridge; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The home team defeated Washington through opportune batting. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	.	—3
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Washington, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Clements; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Toronto—Wilkesbarre, 10; Toronto, 8.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Springfield, 2.
At Buffalo—Providence, 10; Buffalo, 5.
At Paterson—Richmond, 3; Paterson, 2.

Mr. Delafield Will Prefer Charges.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, was complainant in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday against Policeman William Beekman of the King's Bridge Station, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. While riding along Riverdale Avenue a few days ago Mr. Delafield was attracted by the cries of Joseph Murray, twelve years old. The boy had been caught by Policeman Gillespie climbing a tree in a cherry orchard, and the officer was disciplining him. Beekman was standing by a wall, outside. Mr. Delafield says that he attempted to cross the lot, but Beekman not only prevented him, but was rude to him. Magistrate Poole compelled Beekman to give a bond of $200 to keep the peace. Mr. Delafield says he will report both officers to the Police Commissioners.

Another Hoboken City Attachment.

An attachment for $2,901.41 was yesterday placed upon the furniture in the Hoboken City Hall to satisfy a judgment recently obtained against the city by William F. Weiss, an expert accountant. Weiss examined the accounts of Michael H. Murphy, a former Water Register, who defaulted for $80,000 a dozen or more years ago. He was unable to collect his bill, and recently brought suit. Another attachment for $517 was placed on the same furniture two weeks ago.

Coney Island Woman Drowned.

Mrs. Sarah Kleinlein, thirty-four years old, of West Second Street and West Avenue, Coney Island, was drowned in Coney Island Creek about 7 o'clock last night. She had gone in bathing and was seized with a cramp. William Bonnoly of West Second Street, Coney Island, went to her rescue, but she was dead when brought to shore.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Death of a Jersey City Boy Followed by William Van Winkle's Arrest.

Frank H. Tomlinson, eight years old, of 285 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, died on Tuesday morning. The police were yesterday informed of the fact, Dr. Robinson, who was called to attend the boy having refused to give a certificate of death. Dr. Robinson says that when he was called he detected symptoms of pneumonia and pleurisy, and told the boy's parents that there was little hope for his recovery. That was at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and the lad died two hours later. Dr. Robinson went to the house yesterday intending to give a certificate, when he was told that the boy had been beaten with a whip by William Van Winkle, nineteen years old, of 34 Clark Avenue, on Monday. The doctor examined the body and found that the boy's knee pan had been fractured and two of his ribs broken.

The police learned from Lizzie, the boy's ten-year-old sister, that Van Winkle had beaten her brother with a whip because he and some other boys had chased two cows belonging to Van Winkle's father. She said Van Winkle struck her brother repeatedly with the butt of the whip and chased him to the door of his home. This was corroborated by other witnesses, and Van Winkle was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Robertson says the boy died from pneumonia, and while the injuries inflicted upon him by Van Winkle might have aggravated the disease, they did not cause his death.

THE SPECIAL JURY LAW.

It Is Held on Appeal to be Constitutional.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave a decision yesterday upholding the constitutionality of the law passed in 1896 providing for a special jury in criminal cases in each county having a certain population, and for the mode of selecting and procuring such special jury. The question arose upon a motion for a special jury in the cases of Frank Dunn and others. It was contended on behalf of defendants that this law violated the Constitutional provision that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill for the selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling of grand or petit jurors."

The Court holds that this is clearly a general law, as that term has been repeatedly defined by the Court of Appeals in an unbroken succession of authorities. The Court holds also that the law does not conflict with the Constitutional provision which declares that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate forever.

"It deprives no man," the Court says, "either directly or indirectly, of a trial by a common law jury of his peers. In fact, it aims at furnishing to the accused an additional guarantee of just such a jury; that is, a jury of twelve of his intelligent and impartial fellow-citizens. All men being equal before the law, such a jury is certainly a jury of every man's peers. There can be no other test."

The further contention that under this act an accused is deprived of due process of law, because the Commissioner exercises a power of selection which may possibly be abused, is also held to be untenable.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	6⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	3⅛
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.70
Butter, creamery, Western	17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 29.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 78@79c; No. 2 corn, 31⅜@31½c; No. 2 yellow 31⅜@31⅞c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24c; No. 2 rye, 42½@43c; No. 2 barley, 30@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $9.50@$9.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@$5.80; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Bulls and bears alike were purposeless in the cotton market. The nearness of the holiday and the absence of radical change in the political or crop situation caused operators to proceed with the greatest caution, and not a little of total transactions represented the winding up of old outstanding obligations. If present indications count for anything, the apathy in speculative circles will continue during the balance of the week. The opening was dull. The feeling at the close was easy, with prices 1 to 4 points net lower. Total sales of futures reached 26,900 bales, as compared with 24,300 bales Tuesday, and 26,100 bales Monday. A slightly better inquiry was noted for spot cotton, which closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6⅜c for middling uplands and 6⅝c for middling Gulf.

Southern spot cotton markets, middling quoted, were as follows: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6 3-16c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.20	6.20	6.18	.....
July	6.21	6.21	6.17	6.17@6.18
August	6.23	6.23	6.18	6.18@6.19
September	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.08
October	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07@6.08
November	6.06	6.07	6.06	6.05@6.06
December	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07@6.08
January	6.12	6.12	6.10	6.10@6.11
February	....	....	....	6.13@6.14
March	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.17@6.18

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 3225; January-February, 3225; February-March, 3225@3¼d; March-April, 3233½s; June, 325b; June-July, 325s; July-August, 325s; August-September, 3241½b; September-October, 3233½b; October-November, 3225½b; November-December, 3225s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	77⅞	80	77 9-16	80
September	71⅝	73⅝	71 7-16	73¼
December	72⅜	74⅛	71 15-16	73¾
Corn—				
July	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36
September	36⅝	37¼	36½	37⅛
December	37⅝	38	37½	38
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	26

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅞	73¾	71	73¼
September	66⅞	69	66½	68⅝
December	67	69¾	67	69⅛
Corn—				
July	31¼	32 3-16	31 1-16	32
September	32 1-16	33⅛	31 15-16	32⅞
December	32¾	33½	32½	33⅜
Oats—				
July	20 15-16	22	20⅝	21⅞
September	19¾	20⅜	19½	20¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The growing attention paid by local wheat circles to unfavorable crop news from the Southwest reached a climax in an advance of over 2 cents a bushel. To the bullish reports from Winter wheat sections were added gloomy statements regarding conditions in the Spring wheat belt. St. Louis was actively influenced by crop news in that section, and most of the day led all other markets in point of strength. From dispatches the trade was inclined to believe that production in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma would be considerably below recent estimates, taking a very conservative view of the outlook. It was thoroughly a traders' market, however, all day, and toward the close, when prices reached their highest point, sharp selling for a reaction became a feature. Final prices, nevertheless, were 2@2½c net higher. Foreign houses were conspicuous early on both sides of the market. There was a fairly good demand for export, in all 40 loads. The French markets were higher, said to be in answer to rust reports. Paris wheat closed 15 points up for the day and flour 20@40 points higher. The Liverpool market, influenced by news from this side and conditions in France, closed ½@1¼d net higher. Antwerp, on the other hand, was rather weak at a partial net decline of ¼f. No. 2 red closed at 85c, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 88c; July, 85½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—June, 83¼c; July, 83½c; September, 68⅛@68¾c; December, 67¼c; No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, 83¼c.

DULUTH, June 29.—No. 1 hard, cash, 85½c; July, 85¼c; September, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 88c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 37½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 27½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51@51½c, free on board, afloat; 46@46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 34@35c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 68@69c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25; screenings, 30@70c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$11; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5½@5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅜c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, sweet-pickled, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅛@3¼c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5@$5.10; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¾c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 49s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime, Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFLE.

A single trade of 1,000 bags January constituted the entire business of the forenoon and a good part of the afternoon on the Coffee Exchange. Outside speculative interests have recently been indifferent, and in the absence of important news from abroad the professional element was purposeless throughout the session. In sympathy with an advance of 1-32d in the Rio rate of exchange, our market showed a fair amount of steadiness. The start was at Tuesday night's bid prices and the close steady at unchanged prices to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day were limited to 1,500 bags, all January. European cables reflected exceptionally stupid markets. The spot department was almost flat as regards business, with quotations entirely nominal, about on the basis of 6¼c. for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.85@6.00
May	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average Santos, 7$300; stock, 326,000 bags. Hamburg unchanged; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre, net unchanged.; total sales, 4,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 35.75; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio, No. 7, 7$500; stock, 256,000 bags.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@46c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California, (Scoured)—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No 1, 47@48c; No. 2, 44@45c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; No. 2, 41@42c; No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16¼@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c, linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper ingot, $11.85; tin, $15.20; lead, $3.95; spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 23½c; sales, 258 bbls; receipts, 2,466 bbls. Resin—Sales, 1,975 bbls; receipts, 4,100 bbls; A, B, C, 95c; D, $1; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, M, $1.50; N, $1.70; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, June 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 23@23½c; receipts, 128 bbls. Resin—$1@$1.05; receipts, 171 bbls. Crude turpentine—1, $1.50, and $1.55; receipts, 34 bbls.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Turpentine, 23½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.15; tops, $5.25; stags and oxen, $3.67½@$4.80; bulls, $3@$4.10; cows, $2@$4.10.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6; choice, $6.20@$6.25; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.62½; common Westerns, $3; city-dressed veals, 8@9½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.95; lambs, $5@$7; 3 cars choice, $7.20@$7.25.

HOGS—$4.

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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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While in Camden one day an old New Jersey volunteer saw a store window full of Ripans Tabules, and bought a five-cent packet, but did not take them for a month. "I suffer from old age," he writes, "and from exposure during the war, and am sick a great deal of the time. I have taken all kinds of medicine, none of which did me much good, and at last I got so sick that my wife said to me: 'Why don't you try some of that medicine you bought in Camden?' I took the Ripans then, and I wish you could see what a change they have brought about."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (100 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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THE ACCEPTED TIME.

It is our belief, based on pretty full inquiry and observation, that the people of the United States are ready and eager for a friendly and firm understanding with England for mutual advantage and the furtherance of common interest.

In their present disposition the American people would be disposed to criticise the Administration for not going far enough rather than for going too far in any arrangement it may make with the Government of Great Britain. The people of both countries never before realized as they realize at this moment the community of interest and the thousand ties of kindred and of like ways of thinking and doing and feeling that naturally bind them together and commend them to a closer union.

The opportunity is not to be neglected. It is too great, too valuable. To seize it and establish a closer bond between the two peoples would mark the beginning of an epoch in the history of the world.

GERMAN SHIPS-OF-WAR AT MANILA.

The tone of the latest "semi-official" outgiving of the German Government is wholly official. It announces that "it is a matter of course" that Germany will do what seems to her good in a harbor in the possession of an American squadron without reference to the wishes of the American commander or of the American Government. The purpose of her possible intervention is announced to be the protection of Germans in Manila, but that is quite absurd. The apparatus she has provided is quite out of proportion to the object to be attained. There may be forty or fifty German subjects doing business in Manila. That is half as many as the entire German population of the nearest German possession, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Bismarck Archipelago, which contain among them ninety-seven German souls. A single man-of-war could, in case of trouble, accommodate the entire German population of Manila. A single man-of-war is all the protection for its interests at Manila that any other power has deemed it necessary to make, except Great Britain, which is satisfied with three. Yet the provision that Germany has made is a squadron composed at last accounts of five vessels, and superior, on paper, to the American squadron which destroyed the Spanish fleet and which now holds Manila under its guns.

We should have to be very simple to believe that this force has been assembled merely to rescue the German inhabitants from the fury of AGUINALDO. It already amounts to a "naval demonstration." If it be true that Prince HENRY is on his way to Manila it will be clear what his purpose is, for he announced it at Kiel in language that is not likely to be soon forgotten. It is "to preach the gospel" of his brother's "consecrated person to those who will hear and also to those who will not hear." We know how this process of evangelization is carried on. It was begun when Germany entered, in company with Russia and France, into the undertaking to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, in which nobody at the time was able to discern any interest. It has lately been continued by proceedings in China which, if they had not been sacred performances under the direction of a consecrated person, would have been acts of pure piracy. A naval station and a hinterland, with exclusive mining privileges and exclusive railway privileges, as well as an apologetic cathedral, were demanded as an appropriate form of indemnity for the murder of German missionaries by a Chinese mob.

The declarations of a monarch of this character must be construed in the light of his acts. When he assembles in a port under American control a fleet of warships five times as strong as it needs to be for its avowed purpose we need be in no doubt what he means. Our State Department, indeed, gives out that it is entirely satisfied with the official assurances that it has received from Germany. Indeed, we could not express a distrust of them without emulating the unmannerliness which has assembled a formidable squadron in a harbor under our control. But it is not to be supposed that the officials of the State Department are so credulous as they seem. They have no doubt read the speech in which Lord SALISBURY explained that when, in diplomacy, your correspondent makes statements to which you do not give implicit credence, you do not tell him you disbelieve him. "You listen to him politely and you withdraw, taking your own precautions." That is what it is to be hoped that the authorities at Washington have done. It is possible that they have asked the German Government why so many more warships are needed for the protection of German interests than other powers having equal or greater interests find necessary for their protection. It is even possible that they may have suggested to that Government to make its avowal of its own objects more plausible by reducing its display of force more nearly to what its avowed objects require.

There can be no doubt of the unofficial American view of the assemblage of a German squadron in Manila Bay. It is that that assemblage is unmannerly and provocative, and that it is meant not to protect existing German interests but to find new interests to protect. It is engaged, that is to say, in "pre-empting a claim." The behavior of Germany in the Far East indicates that she is no more particular about her pretext than was the wolf in the fable. The real question is whether she takes us for a lamb.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT MANILA.

As the greatest of naval powers it would be quite natural for Great Britain to send ships of war to study the operations of our fleet in Manila Bay. A squadron of observation is hardly called for and might be in the way, but if a few of the most prominent officers of her navy, who would naturally command first-class ships, were sent there they might have an excellent opportunity to see our ships in action.

The privilege of looking on at a good sea fight is valuable to naval officers of non-belligerent powers. The instruction to be obtained in that way is perhaps greater than can be had by the actual participants in the battle. The spectators are able to observe with cool heads and eyes not blinded by smoke the tactics employed and their efficiency, the mistakes made, and the courage and skill exhibited.

It is the custom of the great military and naval powers to avail themselves of such opportunities for observation and study. If practicable they send experienced and intelligent officers to ask permission to attach themselves to the staff of the commander of the forces in the field, or of the fleet. Ships of war are also sent to places where naval battles are expected to take place with instructions to watch the fight from a safe and proper distance.

It is not to be expected that any engagement equal in interest to that which followed DEWEY'S appearance in the harbor of Manila on May 1 will result from the attack upon the town. That was one of the prettiest naval fights the world ever saw. But there are shore batteries to be destroyed, works to be shelled, and the city itself will be bombarded as a preparation for landing the troops if the enemy does not sooner surrender. All that will be worth watching. Many is the lesson in the art of war which an observant officer could learn at no great cost by looking on at the capture of Manila by Admiral DEWEY and Gen. MERRITT and Gen. GREENE.

There is no doubt that the privilege of sending three or four ships of war, or as many as she pleased, would be cheerfully accorded to Great Britain if she intimated a desire to do so. Of course Manila Bay is open to the warships of the world. Great Britain might send a fleet there without asking leave. But our rights and interests in that bay are peculiar just at present, and any really friendly power that did not wish to be offensive would pay us the courtesy of indicating its wish before sending ships to Manila. The relations between Great Britain and the United States are those of cordial and sincere friendship. The asking and granting of the privilege we have mentioned would be perfectly appropriate. It is to be remembered that England has large interests there.

The presence of British warships at Manila would destroy the probability of any undesirable and disproportionate and unbalanced display of naval strength there by any other power. If two or more friendly powers have there several ships each, there will be no risk that the purpose of their visit will be misinterpreted.

A FEW NEEDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A few things are greatly needed in the War Department, and they should be provided immediately if the war is to continue. Secretary ALGER must admit that the needs indicated should be supplied, if they are really needs. Gen. MILES would undoubtedly insist upon admitting that the needs are imperative, if the commanding General of the army were not daily impressed with the idea that a commanding officer is sometimes retained in order that he may be prevented from commanding.

The War Department needs an Ordnance Department that will supply arms and ammunition to the men of the army. An Ordnance Department, however scientific and respectable, that simply knows how to make guns and store them in secure places, and then to dream of the invincibility of our ordnance, may do very well for peace, but is not even magnificent in war. If it had not been for the energy of a private citizen, temporarily placed in power a few years ago, the Ordnance Department upon which the country is now dependent to arm the regulars and volunteers would still have all the great guns turned out at our gun factories stored in warehouses, it having failed to find a way by which the superb weapons it had produced could be set up in the emplacements provided promptly by the engineers.

There is need for a sensible, trained man familiar with the railroad business, to take the place of the person or persons who now find it impossible to move the men, provisions, arms, and ammunition intended for the army from one place to another. Army men are not necessarily business men because they are taught to make war. The handling of freight, the dispatch and direction of trains, is considered by some intelligent men in this business as requiring the best ability of the most alert minds. It is not necessarily discreditable to old officers in the Quartermaster's office of the War Department that they are not accomplished traffic managers. But the Government should not, because of the almost utter inability of its Quartermaster General to grasp at once a business for which he has had next to no preparation, and for which he develops no genius, be deprived of the services of a man who might be made an effective Quartermaster, even by the putting upon his shoulders of an eagle or a star.

"The War Department was all right," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, "until the war broke out." It was the speech of a man tangled up in inelastic red tape, that would not permit him to buy horses until certain traditional formularies had been observed. It was the effort to obey the formularies that afforded Gen. MILES, when at Tampa, to find not ten miles but fifty miles of congested freight for the army, flour, bacon, guns, great guns, clothing, underclothing, everything that an unequipped army needed to make it fit, scattered widely over a vast area of country, with no clue to its destination, no sender to indicate where it had started, and no finder to tell where it had stopped. None of the millions expended for army mobilization seems to have been expended for brains that know how to run railroads, and not run them to the confusion of the user.

Next to a Secretary of War with executive ability, the President needs an infusion of business blood and sense in the bureaus of the War Department. Army officers are mostly good fighters. Very few of them are good men of business. And war is business in great part.

A NEW SPANISH SQUADRON.

The announcement that the Queen Regent has "decreed" the formation of a new squadron of auxiliary cruisers is too pitiful to be laughable. Every ship of war that Spain owns that can be made to float or move is already afloat. The Pacific squadron is at the bottom of Manila Bay. The Atlantic squadron, like the snakes of Ireland, "committed suicide to save itself from slaughter" and is now a mere assemblage of floating batteries at the back of Santiago Harbor. After weeks of preparation the Pelayo and the Charles V. were tinkered into a sufficiently seaworthy condition to steam the length of the Mediterranean, and are now at Port Said, the Admiral dickering with the authorities for coal and vainly trying, or pretending to try, to induce them to take paper instead of gold for tolls. And this is the situation when the formation is decreed of a new Spanish squadron. The auxiliary cruisers, being presumably merchantmen, may be able to float and move. It is certain that they will not be able to fight.

Meanwhile CAMARA is in danger almost as imminent as that of CERVERA. The candid criticisms upon him of Lieut. CARRANZA may or may not be just. It is certain that NELSON would be helpless in his place. He has now to sail back again, and unless he is very quick about it he will not traverse the Mediterranean a second time without meeting with his executioner. If he returns at once, he may ensconce himself in Barcelona Harbor as CERVERA is ensconced in Santiago, not to be got at except by a siege. He will for the time be "safe," but his ships will be as useless to their country as if they had never been built. In a fortnight it seems safe to say that Spain will not have "a gun upon the sea." She needs a new squadron, and if a "decree" would get her one, it would be quite right for the decree to issue.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The Zoological Society is ready to begin its work in Bronx Park. The plans for its structures, animal houses, pens, and cages are all prepared and have been submitted to the Park Commissioners for their official approval. As soon as they are approved work will begin on the construction of the home of the greatest zoological collection in the New World.

An issue of improvement bonds to the amount of $125,000 to pay for the minor improvements, such as walks, water supply, and sewers, which the city is to supply, was authorized last year. The society has applied to the Mayor and Board of Estimate to have these bonds issued in order that the money may be provided at once for carrying out these minor improvements. Now that it is no longer doubtful that this city has the power to issue more bonds, we hope this meritorious application will be promptly granted.

The Zoological Society is an unselfish public benefactor on a large scale. It is to provide the buildings and the animals, birds, and reptiles of the collection at its own cost. It simply asks of the city that it shall provide a place for its installation and pay the current expense of maintenance. The public gets the full benefit without cost. The society charges no fees, makes no money. It gives to the people of the city the most valuable and enjoyable privileges of its collection free. Any public money spent in facilitating the work of the society will be wisely expended. Indeed, the city is extremely fortunate in having offered to it from private sources the public privileges and enjoyments of so fine and extensive a zoological park. It should do its part cheerfully and with alacrity.

It looks now as if the opposition to Hawaiian annexation by resolution might be exhausted before an adjournment of the Senate is secured. We note that several of the anti-annexationists have resented the charge that they are "filibustering." But they would be entirely justified in such action. It would simply amount to using the rights accorded by the rules of the Senate to secure time in which public opinion may be informed and an oportunity given to express it. There could be no more legitimate object. The rules have often been used to defeat good measures. It would be only a slight offset if they were now used to check so outrageous a measure as this. To check it is the most, apparently, that can be hoped for, as the majority would in any case carry it in the next session. Meantime those Senators who have secured open debate and used the opportunity to turn on the lights are deserving of credit.

Here is a Canadian view of one phase of the new policy on which the United States are embarking. The Toronto Globe says:

"Another door to National prosperity is opening. Our neighbors are busy fighting Spain, and when they get through with that they will have a quarter of a century's hard work licking the new colonies—Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii—into shape. There will be a special and distinct boom attached to the development of each, and the business men of the United States will neglect the Canadian dollar for the quarter to be earned in Cuban or Philippine trade, on the well-known principle that far-away hills are always green. With no colonial policy or projects to distract us we shall meanwhile be enabled to bend all our energies to the capture of the transportation business of the American West as well as our own."

After reviewing what is being done in this direction, The Globe concludes: "All these preparations for a mighty traffic mean that natural law is overcoming artificial barriers, and that the products of the American West destined for export will in a very few years take the shortest road to Europe—the Canadian rail and water route." Certainly the progress of the Dominion in foreign commerce has been very remarkable, and if our friends succeed in gaining the carrying of our exports also, we shall have the consolation of knowing that they must do it more quickly and cheaply than we can do it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The frequent publication of news letters from the southern coast of Cuba telling of the excellent work of the Naval Militiamen on board the cruiser Yankee will go far toward saving the Naval Militia of this country from complete disorganization. The attitude of the navy toward the Naval Militia at the outset of the present war was utterly discouraging. It is practically an open secret that the Navy Department had almost or wholly decided to ignore the militia and to get its crews for its auxiliary ships from other sources. It was only by something closely approaching prostration at the foot of the throne that the high officials of the militia succeeded in getting the department to assign their men to the auxiliary cruisers. If the New York men, who were the first to be sent out, had made a failure, that would have settled the fate of the Naval Militia movement in this country. The Navy Department would then have been justified in saying, as it has said without justification, that the Naval Militia was a grievous disappointment, and would have made no further use of it. But it has now been demonstrated that it is possible to take a mixed crew of amateur sailors and landsmen and with six weeks' practical training at sea make a good ship's company of them. That is the fundamental conclusion necessary to the continued existence of a Naval Militia. That the methods of training that militia will have to be changed has also been proved. There will have to be less Winter work in armories and more Summer work afloat. The men must get plenty of sea experience, and the States will have to be authorized to provide and maintain small vessels for the purpose. These vessels to be available for the auxiliary navy in time of war.

—If Italy is suffering for the want of bread she ought to try and live on the cheese and kisses. She certainly has cheese to spare, for she exports enormous quantities of it, and, indeed, of other articles, too. New markets have been opened up for Italian silks, wines, and cotton prints. In the last-mentioned article Italy not only supplies to a great extent her own wants, formerly met by British manufacturers, but successfully competes with these latter in South America and the Levant. The eggs she exports, chiefly to Great Britain, bring her in about a million and a quarter sterling annually, and her oranges and lemons, dispatched to the United States, England, and Austria-Hungary, fetch an even larger sum. She sends her excellent cheeses abroad, to the amount of over 150,000 hundredweight per annum, for which she receives a quid pro quo in lire equivalent to $2,500,000. Altogether, the value of her exports may be roughly estimated at $200,000,000, and of her imports at $220,000,000. Between 1887 and 1895 the former value increased in the following proportions: To Switzerland by 112 per cent., to the United States by 71½ per cent., to Great Britain by 52 2-3 per cent., to Germany by 52½ per cent., to the Argentine Republic by nearly 39 per cent., to Austria-Hungary by nearly 20 per cent., and in aggregate to all other countries by a trifle less than 21 per cent. It seems as if Italy had the material elements of prosperity, but her position in the Triple Alliance compels her to keep up an immense offensive and defensive force, and the taxation necessary to accomplish this impoverishes her people.

PERSONAL.

—Sir SHERSTON BAKER ranks as the leading authority in England on international law. In an address before the London Chamber of Commerce recently he laid down some interesting propositions in regard to the rights of neutrals at sea. He noted that there was a wide difference between the laws governing the treatment of private property in war on land and war at sea. In all civilized nations private property on land was, as a rule, respected, while at sea it was not so. At sea private property was just as liable to be taken as the public property of a State. It was on this point that the United States differed from England in 1856, and that was the reason why we did not subscribe to the Declaration of Paris. By that treaty the goods of the enemy were safe while being carried on neutral ships, but the cogent words proceeded, "with the exception of contraband." How was a belligerent vessel to know if a neutral ship was carrying contraband unless there were some means of seeing it? Although the Declaration of Paris had been adhered to as a modus vivendi, these words perpetuated the right of "visitation and search." It was a belligerent right to stop and visit a neutral ship in order to see if she had any contraband of war on board. This right of search required to be well understood by shipowners, and must be exercised in a lawful manner. The ship's papers, which were the first things demanded by an officer going on board, were, Sir SHERSTON thought, sufficient to satisfy the officer of any belligerent cruiser. To an ordinary observer, not skilled in international law, it seems as if a boarding officer who would accept the manifest of a suspected vessel as sufficient evidence of the nature of her cargo would be very easily satisfied. It ought to be evident to Sir SHERSTON BAKER, or to any other authority on international law, that if the saving clause in the Declaration of Paris perpetuates the right of visitation and search, then there is no reason why search should be forbidden.

—A paragraph recently published in a Providence paper will create some discussion among patrons of the "Greatest Show on Earth," and will probably call forth in due time some notable eloquence from the famous Mr. "TODY" HAMILTON, who was at last accounts amazing Yorkshire with his stock of adjectives. This paragraph stated that FREDERICK A. BAILEY of Burrillville, R. I., had obtained a divorce, and added: "Mr. BAILEY is a tall man, and for some years masqueraded as CHANG, the Chinese Giant, under the management of P. T. BARNUM. In recent years he has been retired from the show business, and resided in the northern part of the State." Now it is a well-known fact that there was a real CHANG, and that he was a Chinese giant, being over seven feet high. If, therefore, Mr. BAILEY of Burrillville masqueraded several years as CHANG, where was CHANG? Or did CHANG become a naturalized American and change his name to BAILEY out of respect for his honored employer? Or, if there was not any real CHANG in the greatest show, what was Jumbo's real name?

—Mr. E. SPENCER PRATT, American Consul General at Singapore, appears to be a gentleman who is particularly alive to the interests of his country, and energetic in procuring information of value to her warriors. From a report of his dated May 3, it seems that he supplied to Admiral DEWEY, before that commander's departure from Hongkong for Manila, full and important information regarding the Spanish cruisers and mail steamers, coal deposits, armament, cable, and railways in the Philippines. The report contains a complete list and description of the vessels of Admiral MONTOJO'S squadron, with the number of guns on each ship and her speed, as well as her general condition of fitness for active service. It also describes the new fortifications and the new guns placed at Corregidor. It gives a full account of extensive coal deposits on the small island of Batan, southeast of Luzon, and tells how vessels can get at it in safe anchorages. It further tells the names of the different steamship lines, with their ports of departure and destination, and their dates of sailing. On the whole, the report contains in a small space a valuable amount of information, which must have been of the highest utility to Admiral DEWEY. Mr. PRATT knows how to serve his country.

NUGGETS.

National Air.

"What a horrible piano duet those two graduates are playing."

"That's all right; one is playing 'Dixie' and the other 'Yankee Doodle.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Information.

"Say, pa," asked the little son of a railway conductor, "what's an exchequer?"

"An ex-checker!" exclaimed the ticket puncher. "Why, that must be a retired baggageman."—Chicago News.

Quick Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia."

"How did you do it?"

"Pretended I was sick, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half-hour all night long."—Chicago Record.

An Honest Confession.

"What do you find the most difficult task?" asked the idle friend.

"The hardest thing about my job," the all-round clerk replied, "is going on with my work when I have drawn my pay in advance."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Danger Point.

Marine (saluting)—Commodore, the Captain sends word that we are in peril of being hit by Spanish shells.

Commodore—Impossible.

Marine—Yes, Sir; impossible while they are aimed at us, but the señors have become rattled and are firing at random, Sir.—Judge.

SCOTTY'S ADDRESS TO SPAIN.

J. W. Bengough in Toronto Globe.

(It is stated that the real reason of the inactivity of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz was the difficulty of replacing the Scotch engineers, who resigned their posts, refusing to fight against the Americans.—Press Dispatch.)

Oh, aye, I gar my engine shine,
An' industry wi' brains combine,
My wages—aye, they suit me fine—
The job's a' richt;
But, Maister Spain, I draw the line
At wham I richt!

A'll stay an' dae hail-herted wark
'Gainst Roosian, Gearman, French, or Turk,
An' nae stern duty wull a' shirk
To gar Spain win;
But in my breist saft feelin's lurk
For my ain kin.

'Tis true the Yankee mayna' be
A Presbyterian, lik' me,
Nor diz he speak so pearfeckly
Oor mither tongue;
But richt wi' him—I canna dee
A thing sae wrang!

There's maybe p'ints a' dinna lo'e,
An' ithers that fair gar me grue
Aboot his Government, it's true—
Things far frae guid;
But then, ye ken, there's ithers, too,
That show his bluid.

His flag is no juist like oor ain—
A' mean the Breetish, Maister Spain—
No' juist sae simple-like, an' plain,
Wi' 'ts stripes and stairs;
But wi' oor Jock, for Richts o' Men,
The breeze it shares!

Na, na, a' see the day's at han'
When Saxons maun thegither stan'
In Leeberty's maist holy ban'
'Gainst banded foe;
An' there, thegither in the van,
Thae flags maun flow!

Sae, Maister Spain, a'll need tae gang
Frae this auld lan' o' dance an' sang,
An' drop the job a've had sae lang,
A'm greatly fearin';
Y'er ain folk maun juist get the hang
O' engineerin'.

YALE HONORS MR. M'KINLEY

Upon the President the University Confers the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

OTHER DIGNITARIES MARKED

A Class of 700 Members Graduated This Commencement—Many Seniors Had Become Soldiers, but Received Their Degrees.

NEW HAVEN, June 29.—Yale University to-day, in the course of the commencement proceedings, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on President McKinley.

President McKinley was presented by Prof. Fisher, who spoke as follows:

"I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, in absentia, his Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States. Allow me to say to this audience that President McKinley gratefully received the invitation to visit the university on this occasion and to receive from its authorities this mark of honor and appreciation. He has looked forward with cordial anticipation to the opportunity of meeting in person the assembled alumni.

"But at the last moment the pressure of public duties constrains him to resign his cherished purpose and to defer his intended visit to the university till a more propitious day. To rehearse the career of President McKinley would be to repeat a chapter of American history that is familiar to all. In times past he has exemplified the virtues of the soldier. In recent troubled days he has touched the heart of the people by the calmness and self-command of the true statesman. He has acted upon the principle that if war is the last resort of Kings, it should be not less the last resort of republics."

Among other prominent persons who received this degree were the following: Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y., ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and Hon. Irving G. Vann, B. A., Yale, 1865, Syracuse, N. Y., Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Henry S. Barnum, missionary of the American Board for thirty years in Turkey, and the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

Upon Russell W. Davenport of South Bethlehem, Penn., was conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his scientific abilities and public services in the manufacture of guns and armor plate for the army and navy.

The regular exercises of the one hundred and ninety-eighth annual Commencement of Yale University began with all the pomp and ceremony incident to such occasions, and a class of over 700 was graduated. In Battel Chapel the young men received their degrees of Bachelors of Arts, honors in special studies were announced, over 200 Sheffield Scientific School men were made Bachelors of Philosophy, and seniors of the Law School, the Divinity School, the Medical School, and the School of Fine Arts were awarded their appropriate degrees, while special degrees were conferred upon others who have pursued their studies in special branches in various departments of the university.

The monster procession formed at 10 o'clock within the academic quadrangle, headed by the Chief Marshal, Prof. J. C. Schwab. A band of music led the way. Then came the candidates for degrees, the President and the Faculty, invited guests, and graduates.

The usual preliminary services were held in the chapel, after which President Timothy Dwight delivered his annual address. Then followed the announcement of prizes and fellowships, including graduate fellowships in the Divinity School, university fellowships in the graduate school, academic fellowships and scholarships, university scholarships in the graduate school, and the following university prizes:

The John A. Porter Prize—Samuel Peterson, B. A., 1895; Ph. D., 1897, Los Angeles, Cal.; Yale Law School, 1898.

The Bennett Prize—Charles Everett Farr, Athol, Mass.; Yale B. A., 1898.

The Cobden Club Medal—Morrell Walker Gaines, Yale B. A., 1898, Albuquerque, N. M.

Poetry Prize—Martha Hale Shackford of Dover, N. H.

A selection, Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," was rendered, and then occurred the presentation to the President and Fellows by the Deans or Directors of the respective Faculties of candidates for degrees upon examination. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of this presentation was to be found in the presence in the front row of candidates of twenty-two seniors, all wearing the regular United States Army uniform. They are members of Battery A, Light Artillery, of the volunteer service. Although by reason of their volunteering they had not won their degrees the corporation voted that they should have them.

The Yale Corporation this afternoon made the following announcements:

A gift of $2,000 was received from Mrs. John J. Cox of Peekskill, N. Y., to found a scholarship in the college in memory of her son, John J. Cox of the class of '91, who died in 1892.

Judge W. K. Townsend of this city has established a fund for additional prizes for excellence in English composition, to be offered to the freshman class in college, in memory of his son, lately deceased.

Mr. Louis F. Gray of Boston, formerly of the Boston Public Library, was appointed assistant in the University Library, with special charge of the Linonian and Brothers Library.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD.

The 262d Year Brought to a Close at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29.—The two hundred and sixty-second year at Harvard University was brought to a close to-day. The commencement exercises were accompanied with the usual ceremonies. The President and Fellows, the Faculty, and the other officers of Harvard assembled at Massachusetts Hall between 9 and 10 o'clock to meet invited guests and alumni of the university. Gov. Wolcott, with officers of his staff, escorted by the National Lancers, arrived a little before 10 o'clock. The candidates for the degrees assembled in caps and gowns in front of Holworthy and Stoughton, and headed by the band and the officers and guests of the university, all led by J. H. Perkins, the first marshal of the senior class, marched to Sanders Theatre.

President Eliot took his seat as usual in the famous old President's chair, which is regularly brought out for this occasion, and placed in the middle of the back part of the platform. The other seats on the platform were occupied by Gov. Wolcott with his staff and other distinguished guests. The programme included the usual features, and following these exercises the degrees were announced. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—J. M. Craft, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Col. T. W. Higginson of Cambridge; the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada.

Master of Arts—Col. C. L. Pierson, H. B. Goodwin, member of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission; Nathaniel Paine.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. James Dellermandie of Roxbury, Mass.; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, pastor of Grace Church, New York.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon eighteen members of the graduating class who are absent in the war.

AN LL. D. FOR GOV. BLACK.

Dartmouth College of New Hampshire Confers the Degree on Him.

HANOVER, N. H., June 29.—The one hundred and twentieth commencement exercises of Dartmouth College came to an end to-day with the graduation of seventy-one men from the academic department. Degrees were conferred as follows:

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on William Martin Chase, '58, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and Gov. Frank Swett Black, '75, of New York.

Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. James Horace Pettee, '73, of Yokohama, Japan, and the Rev. Harry Pine Dewey of Concord, N. H. Master of Arts, Benjamin Hale Sanborn of Boston, Robert James Peasley of Manchester, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; John Freeman Hilton of Boston, Daniel Chester French of New York.

Chester S. Lord an LL. D.

CANTON, N. Y., June 29.—St. Lawrence College to-day conferred the degree of LL. D. on Chester S. Lord, managing editor of The New York Sun and Regent of the University of the State.

RUSSELL SAGE'S ACCUSATION.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Deny Stock Gambling Charge.

Russell Sage's statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, to the effect that he had information from an acquaintance that three of the Rapid Transit Commissioners were short on Manhattan stock, and used their positions to aid them in a gambling enterprise, was met by a firm denial yesterday on the part of Alexander E. Orr, President of the board.

"I have known Mr. Sage for forty years," he said, "and would hardly have believed that such a statement could come from him. He knows me, and he knows every man on the board. If this be true, I am sure we would all be greatly obliged if he would name his authority for such an accusation.

"As a matter of fact, the statement cannot be taken seriously. It is too ridiculous. Besides, the shrewd old gentleman contradicts himself. He says, I notice, that personally he respects the Commissioners, and yet he accuses them of dishonorable dealing. I am quite sure that none of the gentlemen associated with me could be guilty of such a thing, and if Mr. Sage will come forward with the names, dates, and places it will be worth while to disprove his assertion. At present the accusation is couched in too vague terms to be worthy of consideration."

Commissioner George L. Rives was much amused when he read the statement. "Mr. Sage," he said, "evidently did not realize what he was saying when he made so ridiculous a statement. One thing is certain. If he will but give the names of the three Commissioners whom he accuses they will all have pretty good grounds for libel suits. It is easy to speak in general terms, but I do not believe the old financier can show the slightest foundation for his remarks."

NEWSPAPER MEN AT PATCHOGUE

New York Press Association Holds Its Forty-second Annual Convention.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 29.—The forty-second annual convention of the New York State Press Association began here this afternoon. The members assembled at Long Island City at 8:30 this morning as the guests of the Long Island Railroad. President Baldwin, Superintendent Potter, the local committee, and a delegation of the Easthampton committee met them and accompanied them on the train.

The first stop was made at Jamaica, where members from the north shore of Long Island and some who had come out by way of Brooklyn joined the party. The Suffolk County Editorial Association boarded the train at Patchogue, and the train then went on to Easthampton, where the newspaper men disembarked to become the guests of the village. They proceeded to Clinton Hall and were welcomed by Dr. Levi M. Howell, who reminded his hearers that the building they were in was erected in 1784, and was at one time a State academy, being the first educational institution to be chartered after the Revolution.

Luncheon was served at the hall, thirty young women of Easthampton acting as waitresses. The guests were then driven through the surrounding country and to the beach. All the points of interest were visited.

A little before 2 o'clock the party went back to Patchogue. On arriving at this place the Citizens' Committee of Patchogue met the members of the association and escorted them to the Clifton House, where the first session of the convention was held. In the evening an informal reception was held at the hotel.

MINING CONGRESS TO MEET.

First Annual Session Will Be Held at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 29.—The first session of the international mining congress will meet this city July 6, and continue four days. The objects of the convention are to secure such National legislation as may be needed to promote the mining industry in the United States. Indications point to the attendance of 2,000 delegates.

Among the subjects to be presented in papers prepared especially for the occasion by men of wide experience are the following: Coal and coke, advances in methods of concentration, relation of the Geological Survey to the mining industry, relative merits of cyaniding and chlorination, mine inspection, history of reduction of smelting costs, long-distance transmission of electric power, fuel cost in pumping, recent advances in smelting, a new treatment of low-grade ore, copper, and relations of investors and miners. All of these papers are ready or in course of preparation by men conspicuous for their knowledge of the subjects treated.

ANARCHIST SCHWAB DEAD.

He Was Sentenced for Life, Pardoned, and Succumbed to Consumption.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Michael Schwab, the Anarchist, died at the Alexian Brothers Hospital to-day. Schwab was held responsible with Parsons, Spies, Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and Neebe for hurling the dynamite bomb on May 4, 1886, which caused the death of seven policemen in the Haymarket riot.

The punishment meted out to him was life imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary, but June 26, 1893, he was pardoned and restored to citizenship by Gov. John P. Altgeld. Returning to Chicago he resumed his position as editorial writer on The Arbeiter Zeitung, but became involved in a quarrel with its Directors and was forced to resign in 1895. His life since that date was marked by extreme poverty, and he finally fell a victim to consumption.

A Kansas Bank Closed.

ABILENE, Kan., June 29.—Thomas J. Kirby's bank was taken in charge by State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal to-day. It has $218,000 on deposit and $70,000 cash on hand. Its assets include a large number of farm loans, and Kirby personally owns considerable clear real estate. The closing came because he failed to comply with the Bank Commissioner's order to cut down the loans. It is believed the depositors, who are scattered all over the county, will eventually be paid. Seven thousand dollars of county funds were in the bank.

The New Jersey Medical Society.

ASBURY PARK, June 29.—The one hundred and thirty-second annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey was continued in the beach auditorium to-day, with nearly 300 members in attendance. Dr. David C. English of New Brunswick, the President, presided. The three sessions of the day were taken up with the reading of papers.

Robert Lindbloom's Insolvency Suit.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Creditors of Robert Lindbloom have submitted a petition to the Royal Trust Company asking that the property now in the County Court be turned back to the Civil Service Commissioner and that the insolvency proceedings be discontinued. The matter will be considered by Judge Carter July 12.

Chicago Drainage Bonds Sold.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Bids were received by the Drainage Board to-day for the sale of $250,000 3½ per cent. bonds. The bidders were the Home Savings Bank, Farson, Leach & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. The entire issue was disposed of to the Home Savings Bank at a premium of $7,320.

Good Citizens' League to Meet.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—The second annual convention of the National Good Citizens' League will be held in this city July 11-13. The league is a non-partisan organization. Its object is to secure better government of States and municipalities.

Gold Medal Presented W. R. Stewart.

The medal struck by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society to commemorate the quarter centennial meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, recently held in this city, was reproduced in solid gold for presentation to William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the conference. The presentation took place yesterday afternoon. A committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Strong, Isaiah Josephi, Vice President of the National Conference, and Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, representing the local Committee of One Hundred having in charge the arrangements for the annual meeting, waited upon Mr. Stewart, and, in the name of the National organization and the local committee, presented to him the medal, together with a letter signed by the officers of the local Committee of One Hundred, Joseph H. Choate, Chairman; Judge Joseph F. Daly, Vice Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, and J. Kennedy Tod, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

SALISBURY ON THE WAR

He Looks Earnestly for the Day When Peace Will Be Restored.

SPEAKS TO THE UNITED CLUB

England's Great Work for Civilization in the Soudan and Her Aims in China.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Salisbury, the Premier, addressing the United Club in this city this evening, said:

"There is a black cloud on the horizon, one that does not affect us personally, but which evokes the deepest sorrow and our earnest desire for its removal. It is the war of two great States, between whom we are neutral—one bound to us by every tie of kindred and similarity of institutions, and religion; the other the State that fought on our side when we struggled with the threatening tyranny of the First Napoleon.

"Watching this terrible war, we are bound to abstain from expressing any preference or any judgment on either side. We know that in both cases the motives were of the highest character. We know that the United States are animated by elevated philanthropy, and that Spain is inspired by that love of independence which was the greatest pride of all ancient nations. I can only say I earnestly wish the day may speedily arrive when this terrible slaughter between two nations will cease and the world be restored to peace.

"With this exception, the world looks smiling enough to us politically. The convention with France has removed the subject of conflict between us and our greatest and most cultivated neighbor. The Soudan expedition, if successfully accomplished, will be the greatest work for civilization that England has performed for two or three generations.

"The Government's Chinese policy is to prevent the Chinese Empire from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, to give it every assistance in our power, to perfect its defenses, and to increase its commercial prosperity. Thus we should aid China and ourselves. It is impossible that we should have the same influence over China as over India and Egypt, but I believe that, so far as railways are concerned, our advantages will be fully equal to those of other nations."

BRITISH ANTARCTIC PARTY.

Salisbury Decides the Government Cannot Pay Its Expenses.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Salisbury has decided that the Government cannot undertake to finance the suggested British expedition to antarctic waters. The Royal Geographical Society, therefore, will endeavor to raise a fund for the purpose.

GERMAN COLONIAL LOTTERY.

Emperor and Other Sovereigns Assent to Its Institution.

LONDON, June 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"At the annual congress of the German Colonial Secretary at Dantzic on Tuesday Duke Johann Albrecht, Regent of Mecklenburg, presiding, announced that Emperor William and the other German sovereigns had assented to the institution of a lottery to promote the prosperity of the German colonies. The lottery was expected, he said, to produce 5,000,000 marks, which would be expended under the guidance of the Colonial Department and the Foreign Office."

OUR MISSIONARIES AVENGED.

British Troops Punish the Rebellious Natives of Sierra Leone.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—A mail steamer from Sierra Leone, which arrived here today, reports that the British expedition which was dispatched to the Sherboro District of Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, owing to the massacre of American missionaries by natives, who destroyed the mission houses, (as a result of an uprising against the imposition of the hut tax,) fought its way to Rotifunk. The British force found the cremated bodies of the murdered missionaries, which, however, bore no traces of mutilation, as had previously been reported.

The expedition severely punished the rebellious natives, but the search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless.

CABINET FORMED IN ITALY.

Gen. Pelloux Premier and Minister of the Interior.

ROME, June 29.—The following Cabinet has been formed to succeed the Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini, which recently resigned:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Gen. PELLOUX.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Admiral CANEVARO.
Minister of Finance—Signor CARCANO.
Secretary of the Treasury—Senator VACCHELLI.
Minister of War—Gen. SAN MARZANO.
Minister of Marine—Admiral PALUMBO.
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor BACCELLI.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor FORTIS.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor NUNZIONASI.
Minister of Justice—Signor FINOCCHIARO APRILE.

REBELS HANGED IN TURKESTAN.

Mahomed Ali Khalif and Five Others Put to Death by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Chief Mahomedali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1,000 natives on a Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry at the town of Andijan, Province of Forghana, Turkestan, in which twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others were wounded, have been publicly hanged.

Chief Ischan summoned his followers to take part in a holy war, and an attack was made on the Russian garrison at the town of Andijan. After a temporary defeat the soldiers rallied and succeeded in dispersing their assailants, killing eleven of them and capturing the ringleaders.

An imperial decree was subsequently issued in connection with the outbreak depriving the Governor of Ferghana of his office for allowing an insurgent uprising to take place in his province.

Martial Law in Western Galicia.

VIENNA, June 29.—The decree, as announced yesterday, proclaiming martial law in the Districts of Limanowa and Neu Sandec, Australian Galicia, owing to the frequent cases of murder, robbery, and incendiarism, which have occurred there, extends throughout Western Galicia.

Woman's Body Found in Reservoir.

The body of Mrs. Maggie Kelly was found floating in the Ridgewood reservoir yesterday morning by Martin Kelly of 231 Pearl Street and William Dorchers of 80 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. Her brother, Patrick McGovern, identified her, and said that she was the wife of Michael J. Kelly, an employe in Smith's piano factory, at Willoughby and Raymond Streets. He said his sister was mentally unbalanced and that her husband had intended to have her committed to an asylum. A number of suspicious circumstances in the case came to the knowledge of the police, and the woman's husband was arrested last night by Detective Harris of the Liberty Avenue Police Station. His coat had a number of blood stains on the back and front, but he attributed them to the fact that in a quarrel with his wife she had struck him with a stone and made his head bleed.

Long Island City Bill Paid.

Controller Coler said yesterday that there was no danger of the arrest of himself or the Mayor for contempt of the peremptory mandamus issued by Justice Garretson to compel them to pay a judgment of $1,200 to Francis McGee for a bill of groceries furnished to Long Island City last year. The city's papers in the case were mislaid, and the bill was not paid on time. Payment has now been made.

COLLEGE RACES AT SARATOGA.

Positions Drawn at the Columbia Quarters at White Sulphur Springs —Race Officials Chosen.

SARATOGA, June 29.—The drawing for positions for the college races occurred at the Columbia quarters at White Sulphur Springs this afternoon.

For the freshman contest to-morrow the following resulted: The course running from the broad part or the lake toward the north into the narrow neck, Columbia will hitch to the western stakeboat, Cornell in the middle, and Pennsylvania on the east. For the 'Varsity on Friday, the order from west to east will be Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Columbia. There is absolutely no advantage in one position over another.

The officials at both races have been chosen as follows:

Referee—Gordon S. Garragan, Philadelphia; Judge at the Finish—William B. Curof New York; Judge on Referee's Boat—Columbia, Howard Van Sinderen; Pennsylvania, Reginald L. Hart; Cornell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Wisconsin, H. R. Crandall.

Timekeepers—Columbia, Charles Eldridge; Pennsylvania, Louis C. Maderia, Jr.; Cornell, Charles S. Frances of Troy; Wisconsin, W. Alexander.

Judges at the Finish—Columbia, Edward F. Weston; Pennsylvania, Frederick F. Hallowell; Cornell, Herbert Howland; Wisconsin, Fred A. Little.

MRS. DU HAMEL'S ALIMONY.

Court Grants Request of Clergyman's Wife, Who Charges Cruelty.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, awarded Mrs. Florence P. Du Hamel $100 counsel fee and $15 a week alimony pending the disposition of her suit for separation against her husband, the Rev. Dr. William Du Hamel, assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 107 East Houston Street.

Since their marriage, in 1889, her husband treated her with extreme cruelty, and, besides beating and otherwise ill-treating her, had once threatened to kill her with a carving knife, and at another time to shoot her with a revolver. She also avers that he charged her with undue intimacy with a man named Dukehart. She says it became unsafe to live with him, and that she had to leave and go to the house of her cousin, a Miss Hughes.

The defendant says he will prove the charge of infidelity against his wife, and will bring a counter suit for divorce against her. His connection with St. Augustine's Church has been terminated by the Trinity Church Trustees.

Bucket-Shop Broker Convicted.

John W. Woodruff, a stock broker, was yesterday convicted before Judge Cowing of maintaining a gambling place at 40 Broadway. Woodruff kept a bucket shop, which was raided May 13, 1897. The defense was that a legitimate business was carried on, and that the stocks sold were such as could have been bought on the Stock Exchange. Woodruff was remanded for sentence. There are eighteen similar cases pending, and this is the first conviction.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

Testimonial to the Former Theatrical Manager Not the Financial Success Expected.

While the testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein, given last night at Madison Square Garden by the Associated Theatrical Managers of New York, was not the financial success that had been confidently expected, it proved one of the largest affairs of its kind given in this city in many years. When it was all over and the box office receipts and subscriptions counted up, Treasurer Max Hirsch announced that there would be about $6,000 to give Mr. Hammerstein.

The programme in the different parts of the building was a long one, particularly that in the Garden Theatre, where the performance was set down to begin at 8 o'clock, and some time before that hour people began to arrive, despite the heat, which those present didn't seem to mind, but which to a great extent is responsible for the failure of the affair financially. The theatre-going public has before demonstrated that no matter how good a programme is offered, it does not care to sit in a theatre in hot weather.

The programme in the amphitheatre part of the building did not draw an audience of any size, for there was not more than 200 present during the entire time before this part of the show, which consisted mainly of a gymnastic and acrobatic character, had concluded. But when the time for the finale, which was the cake walk, had arrived, the building began to fill up, as those holding coupons in other parts of the building entitled them to admission to the amphitheatre, and they were not slow to take advantage of this. When the walk began, which was after midnight, the building was crowded. This walk was participated in by more than 500 of the most versatile artists of the stage, and many private citizens took part.

About $2,500 was realized at the Harlem Opera House for Mr. Hammerstein's benefit. The performance, in which the members of the Castle Square Opera Company and a number of vaudeville artists took part, was preceded by an open-air concert by Anton Fuerst's orchestra and the Letter-Carriers' Band.

The Outlook for the Olympia.

The story published in a morning newspaper yesterday that Andrew Freedman, together with Richard Croker and Peter F. Meyer, who are partners in the real estate business, were negotiating for the purchase of the Olympia, which was sold by Mr. Meyer in foreclosure on Tuesday, is totally unfounded. Both by Mr. Freedman and at Mr. Meyer's office it was emphatically denied. The fact is that an English syndicate is negotiating through a representative in this city for the big building, and if it is secured a manager of wide reputation will be put in charge.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The tour of Henry Miller for next season, which will extend to the Pacific Coast, will begin early in August. Rehearsals will commence in this city July 12.

Owing to the death of Manager J. H. Kahn's father, the Columbus Theatre will remain closed for to-night, but performances will be resumed to-morrow night.

Julius Cahn's Official Theatrical Guide for 1898-9 has just been issued. The work contains 736 pages and gives among other interesting details the population of towns and the capacity and measurements of their theatres.

Manager W. H. Leahy, of the Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco, Cal., has arrived in this city for the purpose of securing new talent for his stock company, and incidentally to secure new attractions for his theatre. In twenty years Mr. Leahy's house has been closed only nine nights.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band, which will arrive in this city next Saturday evening, will be met at the Grand Central Depot by Prof. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and escorted to the Lenox Lyceum, where the English band will be tendered a reception. The Musical Union of this city is arranging to give Lieut. Godfrey a banquet some time during his stay in the city.

Heinrich Conried, who is at present abroad in search of new plays and artists, cables that he has made arrangements with Frau Sorma to manage her both for Europe and for America. He will take her on a tour which will include Russia, England, and all the large Continental cities of Europe. Frau Sorma will make her first appearance in this country on New Year's day in San Francisco.

Charles Frohman cabled yesterday that William Gillette, on the closing night of "Too Much Johnson" in London, was given as enthusiastic an ovation as he received at the conclusion of his "Secret Service" engagement last season. Mr. Gillette was called upon for a speech at the conclusion of the performance, and held an informal reception on the stage, for which the greater number of the audience remained. A remarkable incident of the evening was the ovation given the rendering of The Star-Spangled Banner, the Red, White and Blue, and other American airs played by the orchestra.

Frank Sanger, jointly with Willie Edouin, has secured the American rights for the production of "The J. P." (Justice of the Peace). The play is now in its fourth month at the Strand Theatre, London, and will on Saturday night celebrate its one hundredth performance. It will be first produced in this country some time in the early part of September, under the management of Gus Bothner, who will give it an elaborate production, with his wife, Ada Bothner, in the principal rôle.

Manager Will J. Block was compelled yesterday to bring his season of the Herald Square Stock Company, which were playing R. N. Stephens's "Ragged Regiment," to an abrupt close on account of Aubrey Boucicault, who played the leading part, being injured shortly before the curtain dropped on the last act Tuesday night. Mr. Boucicault's injury is a strained ligament in the shoulder, which he received when thrown to the floor in the struggle with Fraser Coulter, who plays the part of the Spanish Colonel. He will be confined to his room for at least four weeks.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE

Queen Victoria Has Appointed Distinguished Men as High Commissioners to Confer with Us.

BARON HERSCHELL NAMED

Meanwhile President McKinley Is Embarrassed by the Senate Committee Failing to Appropriate Expense Money.

LONDON, June 29.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has appointed Lord High Chancellor, Baron Herschell; the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Sir Louis Henry Davies, Privy Councilor and Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada and Counsel for Great Britain before the international fisheries arbitration at Halifax, in 1877, between Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. John Charlton, a Canadian member of Parliament, to be High Commissioners, in pursuance of the agreement, signed at Washington on May 30, for a Joint Commission to adjust the Canadian-American differences.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President is deeply concerned at the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in striking out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act the item appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint Commission to be held in Canada to endeavor to effect a settlement of the many important questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

This commission had been arranged for by the Secretary of State, acting under the direction of the President, in answering what was believed by both of them to be an almost unanimous popular demand. There were many questions pending between the two Governments that contained possibilities of serious complications. Such, for instance, as the Alaskan boundary question, which, on account of the extraordinary development of the Klondike country, had become a matter of the greatest importance. Then there were questions connected with the Great Lake boundaries, with the transit of goods in bond over Canadian and American territory, and with the supply of bait to American fishermen.

The growing fraternal spirit between the United States on the one side and Canada and England on the other seemed to make the time auspicious for easy settlement of these and other questions that have long given trouble to the State Department. Therefore, as an outgrowth of the Bering Sea negotiations, there was an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada through the medium of the British Embassy here during the late Winter and early Spring, that finally resulted in an agreement to appoint a joint commission to meet at Ottawa and endeavor to adjust these open issues. In arranging for this commission, the President was acting clearly within his Constitutional powers, so the action of the Senate committee has been received with great surprise as indicating a clear purpose to interfere with the free exercise of the Constitutional treaty framing function by the President. It is not believed by the Administration that the opposition to this commission manifested in the Senate committee will prevail in the Senate when attention is drawn to the facts.

The appropriation of the money for expenses does not in any way commit the Senate to an approval of the treaty when it is submitted to it, but, the President having so far advanced the negotiations as to permit the British side to name the personnel of the commission which will represent it, the Department of State would be placed in a mortifying position if now prevented from carrying out its part of the agreement through the lack of a small appropriation. Moreover, our exporting and other interests are particularly anxious for a successful outcome of these negotiations, which, among other things, will include preferential tariff rates for American produce and manufactures.

It is expected that President McKinley will name the American Commissioners at an early date, and it is understood that a United States Senator, probably Senator Hoar, will be among those designated to represent the United States. It is quite likely, also, that Mr. John W. Kasson or Mr. John W. Foster, and possibly both, will be on the commission, as each has taken a part in the preliminary negotiations.

PROTEST OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Refusal of the Senate to Appropriate $50,000 for a Commission Is Strongly Condemned.

Among the many things which the Merchants' Association has taken up and pushed, not only for the interest of New York City alone, but for the interest of the State and the Nation at large, it has actively interested itself in the question of closer and more reciprocal trade relations with Canada. This question was very fully discussed by the Directors of the Merchants' Association at a meeting of that body held early this month, and a series of preambles and resolutions on the subject were introduced and passed unanimously.

Copies of these resolutions, duly attested, were sent to the President, to the members of the Cabinet, to John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner of the State Department, who is in direct supervision of all work of this character; to the leading officials of the Canadian Government, to the Governor General of the Crown colony of Newfoundland, and to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain.

Considerable literature on the subject was sent to these officials. Acknowledgments of the receipt of these communications have been received from Mr. Chamberlain, from the Governor General of Newfoundland, and from some of the Canadian officials, as well as from the officials of our own country. Copies were also sent to some of the members of Congress on the committees before which this subject would come for consideration. Yesterday morning it was announced from Washington that the Senate had disallowed the item of $50,000, which had been allowed by the House of Representatives, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the commission to be appointed for the purpose of settling the matters in dispute between this country and Canada.

Letter to Senator Allison.

In protesting against this, William F. King, the President of the Merchants' Association, addressed the following letter to W. B. Allison, Senator from Iowa:

We notice by the morning papers that the Senate has disallowed the appropriation allowed by the House for the expenses of the commission to be appointed for the purpose of settling questions now in dispute between this country and Canada, and for the further purpose of bringing this country into closer and more reciprocal trade relations.

We take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, because we are informed that you will be a representative of the Senate on the joint conference committee, before which this question will come finally. We desire to file our protest against this action of the Senate. On the first day of June, 1898, the Directors of this association adopted, unanimously, the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The trade relations existing between the United States and Canada and the Crown colony of Newfoundland are now the subject of discussion for readjustment between the officials of the respective Governments of those countries and provinces; and,

"Whereas, It is desirable that those relations be placed upon a basis of mutual interchange of traffic under closer and more harmonious trade relations; and,

"Whereas, The tendency of the times is toward the establishment of such relations for mutual advantage.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the officers of this association request the President of the United States and the proper officials of the State Department having this subject under consideration to do all in their power to forward the readjustment of the commercial relations between the countries above mentioned; and be it

"Further resolved, That it is the aim of the officers and Directors of this association, to do all within their power to further the object in view."

Copies of these were sent to the President, to the members of his Cabinet, and to all the members of both Houses of Congress, as well as to the leading officials of Canada, Newfoundland, and Great Britain. We believe, firmly, that closer trade relations between our sister country on the north and this nation will redound to the commercial benefit of the United States to the extent of millions upon millions of dollars per year.

A Surplus of Goods.

The ingenuity of man in this country, through the perfection of modern methods of manufacturing, has placed the United States in advance of all the nations in the perfectness of detail in such work in many lines. Unfortunately, however, this has also resulted in a surplus of our manufactured goods increasing each year for which we have no market, except such as may be made through the individual efforts of manufacturers themselves.

From what we can learn, of the best sentiment in Canada, that nation is more than willing to join with us in the establishment of trade relations which will bring the two nations into closer commercial harmony. Not only this, but we believe that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to do everything in its power to expand our export trade of manufactured goods throughout the entire world. In the West Indies, in South America, in Africa, in Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific, and in Asia, as well as in Europe, no effort should be spared through the vast machinery of the Government of the United States to place our manufactured products in a proper manner before the people of those respective countries and islands.

We are very much in earnest in this matter, and hope, indeed, that the Senate will pay heed to the voice of the commercial organizations, the members of which know—from their personal, practical experience as men of business—that something must be done, and must be done quickly, to expand our business with other nations, otherwise the consequences—from a commercial and financial standpoint—will be serious indeed.

This organization is composed of some 1,200 firms and business men in the City of New York, representing something like 160 different lines of trade and industry, including manufacturing industries. It has a non-resident membership throughout the United States and Canada of about 27,000 merchants in good standing. Its aim is not only to expand the trade and commerce of the City of New York, but the trade and commerce of the United States, by doing all that lies within its power to remove the obstacles which now hamper commerce in many ways, and to broaden the field to the very fullest extent possible.

We hope that the conference committee will allow this appropriation to stand, and appeal to you for this end personally, with all your wide influence in the highest legislative body of the country.

Rates from the Southwest.

The Merchants' Association has heard at last from the Southwestern Passenger Bureau. This bureau is the one which has charge of the passenger railway interests of the roads west of the Mississippi River and southwest of St. Louis, running through to the Pacific Ocean, which was reorganized early in the month, with C. M. Pratt, formerly of this city, as Chairman. The Merchants' Association applied to that bureau for reduced rates of fare from all of that Southwestern territory on the same basis as that on which reduced rates had been granted by the roads running as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. The following communication received by the Merchants' Association was signed by Mr. Pratt as Chairman:

Referring to your communication making application for reduced rates for meetings of your association in New York City in July and August of this year. We would advise that this matter was given careful consideration at a meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau held this week, but, after looking the ground over, it was decided that it would be impracticable to make any reduced rates for merchants' meetings at any point.

The Merchants' Association replied to this communication, asking the following questions:

Does the phraseology "any reduced rates for merchants' meetings at any point" include points within your own territory or gateways thereof?

Upon the nature of the reply to this letter will depend the action which the Merchants' Association will take to open up that territory.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Lillian Hart, Sister of Lieut. Hart of the Badger, Married at Hoboken to W. C. W. Durand.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, at noon yesterday was filled with the relatives and friends of Miss Lillian Hart, sister of Lieut. Washington Irving Hart of the auxiliary cruiser Badger, and William Charles Waters Durand of New York, who were married by the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, rector of the church. The Rev. Father Davis of St. Martin's Church, Brooklyn, assisted in the ceremony.

There were no attending maids. Dr. Herbert MacAdams of New York acted as best man. The ushers were Clifford Wilmurt, William H. Foster, Harry T. McKee, David Taylor, all of New York; John Van Riper of Passaic, and P. Hartwell Blodgett of McKeesport, Penn. The bride wore a gown of organdie, a veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Dugan—Foulds.

Miss Laura L. Foulds, M. D., of Passaic, N. J., and Edward J. Dugan, Jr., a member of the firm of Dugan Brothers, Brooklyn, were married at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the First Baptist Church of Passaic. The bride is a graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and until recently was resident physician of the Memorial Hospital in Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. W. Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Passaic. The groomsman was Orrin R. Judd and the ushers were William Foulds, brother of the bride; John S. Broach, William S. Christy, and Edward Siney of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Julia C. Foulds of Passaic, cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Adela J. Smith and Miss Alice Kay of Passaic, Miss Evelyn Moore, and Miss Nell Moore of Brooklyn.

Hawley—Ferguson.

Miss Alice Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ferguson of Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Dr. William E. Hawley of this city at 7:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Sullivan performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by over 400 people. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Ferguson, as maid of honor. Miss Emily Jacobs of Orange, N. J.; Miss Mamie Walsh, Miss Nellie Dowling, and Miss Mamie McCafferty, all of Brooklyn, acted as bridesmaids. Dr. Francis Donlon of this city was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Eyrne, Dr. Gerry, Dr. Smith, of this city; James Moriarty of Orange, N. J.; George Dowling, and William Ferguson, a brother of the bride, of Brooklyn.

Kilvert—Tiemann.

Miss Amy Leigh Tiemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and granddaughter of ex-Mayor Tiemann, was married last evening in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to Mr. Thomas Kilvert, lawyer, of this city. The Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., performed the ceremony. Miss Margaret Moffatt of Washingtonville, N. Y., was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Edith and Evelyn Tiemann, cousins of the bride; Misses Clara and Lydia Franke, Miss Hortense Gilbert, and Miss Rose Henderson. Dr. Victor Hugo Jackson was best man, and the ushers were Daniel F. and Louis R. Tiemann, brothers of the bride; William Hull, H. Mooney, M. Richards, and Frank Barrett.

Farrell—Engel.

John Francis Farrell of Albany and Miss Katherine H. Engel were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's brother, 50 East Seventy-fourth Street, by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, President of St. John's College, at Fordham. Mr. Farrell is a well-known attorney of Albany. He is a son of John H. Farrell, proprietor of The Albany Times-Union, and a brother of James C. Farrell, publisher of The Albany Argus. Mr. Farrell won National fame some months ago in securing the capture of the abductors of the Conway boy, who was kidnapped. He also rescued the boy and delivered him in safety to his parents. The Jesuit father who performed the ceremony is the former preceptor of the groom.

Leonard—de Braekeleer.

Miss Helena Octavie de Braekeleer, daughter of Mrs. Alphonse de Braekeleer, was married yesterday afternoon to Elijah P. Leonard of this city at the residence of her mother, 266 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The bride is a niece of the late Baron Leys of Antwerp, and a granddaughter of the late Ferdinand de Braekeleer, the Belgian painter. The Rev. T. Wucher performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Laura de Braekeleer. John Simons was best man, and the ushers were Harry de Braekeleer and Arthur McGregor.

Carroll—Richmond.

Miss Mattie Louise Richmond, daughter of Dr. Alvin S. Richmond, was married to Joseph D. Carroll yesterday at St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Carroll is a member of the firm of Fisk, Doerr & Carroll of this city. Father James Dougherty officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Anastasia Doerr, niece of the bridegroom. Mr. John Horan, cousin of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll will leave for Europe in a few days on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Connell—Flynn.

The wedding of Miss Mary E. Flynn, niece of John Flynn of 136 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, to William F. Connell, a lawyer of Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning in St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Richard Cushing of New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Mary J. Cushing, a sister of the officiating clergyman, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Andrew L. Dalton was best man.

Hammill—Day.

Miss Dorothy Day and Thomas J. Hammill were married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on East Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, Father John Edwards, pastor of the church, officiating. Mr. Hammill is employed at the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. The best man was James O'Donnell and the bridesmaid was Miss Mamie Day, a sister of the bride.

Moore—Murray.

Miss Minnie Louise Murray was married last evening to James A. Moore at St. Leo's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street. The Rev. Father Ducey officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Phoebe Mazen, and J. M. Murray, brother of the bride, acted as best man.

Bacon—Mines.

In the Church of the Ascension at West New Brighton at noon yesterday Miss Anna Livingston Read Mines of Brooklyn was married to Frank Pickens Bacon of South Carolina. The Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the church, officiated. The groom is a nephew of Major Gen. Butler.

Stewart—Ennesser.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Marie Ennesser, daughter of the late Anthony Ennesser of New York, and George H. Stewart of Orange were married this evening at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 201 Park Avenue, by the Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, pastor of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

O'Hagan—Burtt.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Helen Portia Burtt of Newark and Henry A. O'Hagan of this city were married at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Catholic Church by the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Fleming. Miss Mamie Murphy of Newark was the maid of honor and the best man was Alderman John O'Hagan, a brother of the bridegroom.

Hodge—Colt.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Mary Sarah Colt, daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Colt, and Philip Henry Hodge of New York, were married this evening at the home of the bride's mother, 11 Hawthorne Street, Orange, by the Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

McGuirk—Drury.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—Miss Mary Drury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drury of Oakwood Avenue, Orange, and John J. McGuirk, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Catholic Church, Orange, by the Rev. M. J. McDonald.

Reckendorfer—Lewisohn.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 29.—Miss Florette Lewisohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, was married to Samuel J. Reckendorfer, at the Lewisohn cottage at Elberon, at 1 o'clock to-day. All are New Yorkers, and many New Yorkers were present.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday at their home, 381 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. It had been intended to have the event marked by a gathering of old friends and relatives, but Mrs. Wilson's illness obliged them to give up this idea, and the day was quietly observed, the only relatives present being their son and his children and a niece. Mr. Wilson was born in what is now the Borough of Manhattan, where he and his wife lived up to twenty-three years ago. They then removed to Brooklyn. They have one son, Frank, and two grandchildren.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ohio Coal Roads May Combine—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Stands in the Way.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 29.—Ohio coal roads have demanded a combination of Western lines to maintain rates. Now it is proposed to form a West Virginia combination, and in this the Big Four Company is especially active.

President Ingalls met with unexpected opposition in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company or he would have had his lines complete some time ago. The latter is now doing a heavy business in West Virginia coal and is not disposed to tie itself up in any agreement.

The unexpected alliance will include the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Louisville, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and will be supported by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie.

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW OFFICERS.

William D. Cornish to be First Vice President at New York.

OMAHA, June 29.—It is announced at the Union Pacific headquarters here today that William D. Cornish of St. Paul will be First Vice President of the reorganized company after July 1, with headquarters in New York. During the four years of receivership of the Union Pacific he was Master in Chancery of all the receivership cases. He will succeed Oliver W. Mink, who was elected in January last, but did not accept.

Howard S. Abbott of Minneapolis has been appointed Master in Chancery in place of Mr. Cornish. Gen. Thomas P. Wilson of St. Paul and Oliver W. Mink will act as receivers for the branch lines of the system, which are still in the hands of the receivers. William R. Kelly of Omaha will be general solicitor of the Union Pacific, and G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln attorney for the successory receivers.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

A special train of seven cars loaded with Government supplies, which left New York last Saturday at 7:37 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Railway, and Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, arrived in Tampa, Fla., at 9:30 A. M. Monday, June 27, making the uncommonly fast time of 37 hours and 33 minutes.

A notice to employes by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company informs them that wages over the entire system, which were reduced in August, 1893, will be restored as follows: Those of 10 per cent. will receive 5 per cent., to take effect July 1, remaining 5 per cent. Jan. 1. This restoration includes all salaries less than $4,000. Those exceeding $1,000 which were reduced 20 per cent. are restored 10 per cent. on July 1, and the balance, 10 per cent. on Jan. 1.

MURDERER FOUND IN TEARS.

James Somers Waits on the Jail Steps at Monticello After a Murder in Sullivan County.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 29.—John Morrison, a farmer, living at Liberty, Sullivan County, was murdered by James Somers, has farm hand, last night, after a quarrel over some trivial matter. Somers made his escape immediately after the crime.

When Sheriff Fulton opened the Monticello Jail doors to-day he found Somers sitting on the steps, crying. Somers confessed that he had killed Morrison and gave himself up.

Butler Company's Claim Settled.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29.—A warrant setting forth the satisfaction of the Butler Hard Rubber Company's claim against the Mayor and Board of Works of this city was filed in the County Clerk's office today. On May 16, 1894, $72,899.16, was awarded to the company for damages said to have been sustained by reason of the storage of water in the reservoirs that supply this city from the Pequannock River. The matter had been pending in the courts up to last week, when a compromise was made for $40,000. The amount will be paid by the East Jersey Water Company.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

State Convention Decides Not to Make a Declaration for Free Silver Coinage.

ONLY STATE ISSUES NOTED

George A. Jenks of Jefferson County for Governor and William H. Sowden of Lehigh for Lieutenant Governor.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following candidates:

Governor—George A. Jenks of Jefferson County.

Lieutenant Governor—William H. Sowden of Lehigh.

Secretary Internal Affairs—P. C. Delacey of Scranton.

Congressmen at Large—Jere N. W. Neller of Carbon, F. B. Iams of Allegheny.

Superior Court Judge—William Trickett of Cumberland, C. M. Bower of Centre.

The convention was dominated by the friends of William J. Bryan, led by Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding this fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated by a vote of 238 to 184, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to State issues.

Although his defeat for the Gubernatorial nomination was certain, Judge Gordon of Philadelphia remained in the fight to the finish. About the only brilliant forensic effort of the day was made in his behalf by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia. While Mr. Ryan was speaking the convention showed some signs of being stampeded by his eloquence and the hopes that Gordon's friends were raised high by the opportunity that came to them immediately after Mr. Ryan's speech.

The vote on the adoption of the silver plank was taken at this time, and the Gordon leaders passed the word around to support the motion. Nearly all of that element voted "aye," and the Guffeyites, who are also regarded as the Bryanites of the party, were put in the strange position of voting against their ideal. They stuck boldly to their position, however, and prevented the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago Convention. This they were bound to do to carry out their determination to fight the campaign solely on State issues. Aside from a brief paragraph supporting the Government in its position in the war with Spain, the platform relates entirely to alleged Republican misrule in the State and the steps that should be taken to produce a change.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

State Ticket Nominated with a Platform for Free Coinage.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—The State Democratic Convention to-day nominated the ticket chosen at the State primaries June 6, as follows: Governor—Allen D. Candler; Secretary of State—Philip Cook; Treasurer—William Speer; Controller General—W. A. Wright; Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. Stevens; Prison Commissioner—G. R. Glenn; Attorney General—J. M. Torrell.

The platform, which was a declaration for the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, commends the position of the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the leader on this question. The Administration is indorsed in the stand it has taken in the war with Spain, and the State of Georgia is pledged to help the country maintain its honor at home and abroad. The platform demands that Spain be driven from the Western Hemisphere. The construction of the Nicaraguan Canal is urged.

DEMOCRATS OF TENNESSEE.

The State Convention Organizes and Nominates McMillin for Governor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention met in the city auditorium here at 11 o'clock this morning. Delegates to the number of about 2,500 were present from all portions of the State, the attendance being much larger than expected. The convention organized by electing J. W. N. Burkett of Jackson temporary Chairman, Read Polk of Nashville temporary Secretary, and C. N. Lester of Cleves Assistant Secretary.

The indications are that the convention will continue throughout to-morrow. Benton McMillin was nominated for Governor by acclamation as soon as his name was presented. The platform indorses the Chicago platform on the money question, approves of the war against Spain, and recognizes the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic Party.

Arkansas Republicans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29.—The Republican State convention to-day nominated a full State ticket headed by H. F. Auten of Pulaski for Governor.

Reception to Mr. Depew.

A reception will be given at the Republican Club this evening to Chauncey M. Depew

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons.
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 5th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS,
EQUIPMENT BONDS SERIES B
OF
THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Two per cent. non-obligatory interest on First Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1 to 6250, both inclusive, will be paid at the same time and place in scrip convertible into preferred stock voting trust certificates.

OSCAR BUNKE, Treasurer.
New York, June 28, 1898.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 102 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

JERSEY CITY'S FINANCES.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year Are Nearly Two and One-half Millions.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City has received the estimates of all the boards in control of the City Government for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. They are as follows: Street and Water Board, $354,850; increase, $123,130; Board of Aldermen, $71,750; increase, $18,000; Police Commissioners, $418,562; increase, $2,280; Fire Commissioners, $219,400; increase, $1,050; Board of Education, $510,663; increase, $109,189; Tax Commissioners, $19,800; increase, $2,200; Commissioners of Tax Appeals, $3,750; increase, $50; Sinking Fund Commissioners, $2,100; increase, $200; Commissioners of Assessments, $200; City Hall Commissioners, $26,025; increase, $657; Board of Finance, $975,000; total estimates, $2,333,717; total increase, $268,383. The board has until Aug. 1 to fix the budget.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but strong.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 200,000 shares. Except in some of the speculative specialties fluctuations were within a narrow range, and taken all together it was as uninteresting a day as the Street has known for some time. But with the dullness there was shown encouraging strength. The day's net changes were practically all advances.

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When such dullness as that of yesterday is not accompanied by heaviness, veteran Wall Street observers find much to be encouraged over. Yesterday's market gave evidence of an exceptional undertone of strength. Weakness otherwise would have been the logical outcome of such inactivity as ruled.

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Many of the active speculative issues showed new strength, recovering from their depression of the last hour of Tuesday. Sugar, Tobacco, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan Street Railway made substantial gains. There was new activity in Texas Pacific and standard shares advanced conspicuously on purchases of single 100-share lots, indicating the scarcity of securities of high grade.

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New strength was shown in the grain market, and in this Wall Street found reason for confidence. The professional traders of the Stock Exchange have recently been hopeless over the wheat situation, professing to be unable to see how good prices could again rule for farm products. But with conditions as they are, it does not seem that 1898 is a good year in which to be hopeless, either as to grain prices or security values or any American business.

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Government bonds were firm, with the 5s ¼ higher on the bid prices. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	3	Illinois Cent.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Lake Shore	2
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Ore. Short Line	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅜	Pullman Car	1¾
Great North. pf.	2¾	Texas Pacific	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	15
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Norfolk & Western	½
Laclede Gas	½	Quicksilver pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West.	¾	Third Avenue	½
National Lead	1	West Chi. Street	1
National Lead pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Qy. conv. 5s	1	Iowa Central 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Tex. Pac. 2d	1⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,739,453; balance, $7,534,916, Sub-Treasury debit balance, $562,663.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 119¾. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 101½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107¾; Erie, ¼, to 13½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅛. Louisville and Nashville at 53⅛, Pennsylvania at 59½, and Reading at 9¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16, for money, and ⅛, to 111⅜, for the account. The Bank of England lost £30,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 25c.

India Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 11-16d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 178.80, compared with 174.70 Tuesday, 170.80 a week ago, and 189 a year ago; in Rome at 107.10, compared with 107.10 Tuesday, 107.15 a week ago, and 104.72 a year ago; in Lisbon at 79, compared with 79 Tuesday, 81 a week ago, and 46¾ a year ago. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 82, compared with 83 Tuesday, and 87 a week ago.

CRIPPLE CREEK PROGRESS.

Mr. D. H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank of Denver, who has been so conspicuously identified with the development of the Colorado mining industry, has recently returned from a tour of the Cripple Creek district. Regarding the progress in Colorado mining, Mr. Moffat says:

"I knew something of what was going on, but was not prepared to see the improvement so great. There is nothing in the least to fear of Cripple Creek. It has stood every test, and will continue to grow. The greatest improvement is in the mines, although the town has grown wonderfully. The camp is to be congratulated on having stopped speculating and gone to mining. This is now a real mining camp on a business basis. It has taken time for the camp to realize its own greatness and settle down to legitimate mining, but it has now reached that stage, and is the better for it."

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In reviewing the Colorado mining share market, Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co., Colorado Springs, say:

"If there has been a dearth of mining news during the past week the lack has been fully supplied by market features of exceptional interest. The continuously favorable developments at the mines are at last, it would appear, beginning to exercise their legitimate effect upon market prices. For a long time we were compelled, week after week, to refer to the anomaly of constantly enhancing values at the mines, accompanied by as constant a shrinkage in the market prices of the stocks by which they are represented. About two months ago the beginnings of a change were discerned, and since that time the general course of the market has been upward. There have been halts and recessions; but the improvement, both in prices and in general market health and tone, has been practically continuous, and at no time more pronounced than during the week under review. Almost without exception the active stocks, and particularly the dividend payers, have advanced sharply, although in some cases to-day's reaction balanced the too sudden gains. We are far from desiring anything approaching a boom in our market; it is a luxury for which one has to pay altogether too dearly. We shall be quite content if our stocks rise to the level of their intrinsic values. And this, unless present indications are deceptive, they seem about to do."

BIG FOUR TO BUY THE MONON.

It can be stated upon the authority of interests identified with the properties, that the Big Four is to secure by purchase the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Negotiations to this end have been in progress for some time past, and now the completion of details which hitherto delayed the matter has been accomplished. President Ingalls and President Brice and their several associates in the managements of the properties have come to a definite agreement. Big Four is to buy the smaller property and is to pay for it outright.

This is the first step in the Big Four plans looking to a consolidation of many properties in the Central West, especially those identified with the bituminous coal trade.

The acquisition of the Monon must prove important to Big Four. It gives the latter road an entrance into Chicago, whereas heretofore it has used the Illinois Central tracks and terminals from Kankakee to Chicago. Furthermore, it will give Big Four considerable Indianapolis and Louisville business, shutting off much competition from those sections.

Details regarding the deal may be expected shortly.

ROCK ISLAND EX DIVIDEND.

Rock Island yesterday was quoted ex dividend and sold between 96 and 97, as against 107, the closing price on Tuesday. Figuring the dividend stock at par, the deduction from Rock Island's price is equal to 11⅛ per cent. There was much discussion as to the estimates of the dividend's values and Wall Street indulged in considerable figuring to that end. Rock Island sold at 107¾ cash and 96¾ ex dividend at the same time, showing a margin for the dividend of 11⅛ per cent.

Friends of Rock Island continue confident that the stock will sell above par again very speedily, believing that it will soon catch up with Burlington.

SUGAR TRUST'S ADVANCE.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. There was fright among the shorts, and as a result the stock showed notable strength all day, selling from 129¾ up above 133, and making a net gain of 3 full points. Over 40,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands. Apparently the chief reason for the stock's strength was the covering movement. The short interest in Sugar Trust has become very unwieldy of late, and the things of which the bears were confident have not materialized. As was predicted by Wall Street observers, the recent large transactions in Sugar Trust without much change in the stock's price proved the forerunner of a sharp advance.

TWO ATCHISON BULLS.

When the Atchison stocks get ready to move—and there are many reasons to believe that they will become conspicuous in an active market—it is not improbable that two Wall Street leaders, ex-Gov. Flower and D. O. Mills, will be found identified with the stocks.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, the foremost authority of the iron trade, will to-day say:

"Taking the country at large, developments in the iron trade are not of a particularly satisfactory character. Prices continue low, and there does not seem to be much prospect that the first condition which must precede any improvement in values—viz., ample employment—is in sight for the near future. Some of the large producers are inclined to regard the possibility of a lighter business with indifference, but others are displaying growing anxiety.

"Of course the next week or two will bring quite a widespread restriction in output through the natural cause, that plants are closed down to make repairs and take inventories. Since this applies also to some foundries, it will, however, not aid the blast furnaces, whose work continues.

"The manufacturers of pig iron for the open market are pretty well discouraged. While some of them have good contracts booked for forward delivery, a large number are facing the question of selling at present low prices or of blowing out, since the plan for co-operation to improve the market seems nearly hopeless with only 55 per cent. assenting.

"Reports are current that there is some uneasiness in the Bessemer Pig Iron Association of the Central West.

"The smaller rolling mill plants which do not control their own supply of steel urge that billets, bars, &c., must come down to give them any chance to live at present prices for finished products. They insist upon figuring out a good profit to the steel works at current quotations for steel, and say that the producers of steel are sacrificing a part or the whole of it in order to capture orders for finished material.

"The near future is expected to clear the situation in steel billets, which have been nominal for some time. It is expected that large contracts will soon be placed, and that a new active level may be established.

"A rather encouraging sign is the revival of export business, which has become possible through the fall in ocean freights due to the decline in wheat shipments and the rush of boats to this country. This has made it possible to resume sales of old material, chiefly to Italy, which is the principal buyer of old iron and old steel rails, several round lots having been sold. We note also sales of wire rods, and understand that negotiations are pending in other directions.

"Spelter is still unsettled. The latest report is that a movement is on foot to restrict production in the West. In view of the one-sided results of the last little pool, this announcement will not be taken very seriously."

LAKE SHORE PREDICTIONS.

According to friends of Vanderbilt interests, Lake Shore is likely to be the next stock to cross the 200-mark. It is predicted that in another fortnight Lake Shore will be selling up with Consolidated Gas and Pullman. Yesterday the stock made an advance of 2 points on a single transaction.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

Despite semi-official denials, steady progress is being made toward the perfection of the big iron and steel trade combination. Many conferences between interests identified with the project have been held recently, at which important details have been agreed upon.

RAPID TRANSIT BULLS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold up above 54 yesterday and recovered much of the ground lost in Tuesday's raids. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's friends are talking very enthusiastically over the largely increased earnings of the property, and they point out that this is only the beginning of a long Summer season that will mean steady improvement in the company's business. Recent apprehensions as to the effects of Brooklyn Elevated competition seem now to have disappeared.

ONE EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

A letter received by a Wall Street house yesterday from one of the greatest banking firms in London points out that the abundance of available capital in the United States, as reflected in the heavy oversubscription to the Baltimore and Ohio underwriting syndicate, is an object lesson which the European financial world cannot fail to appreciate.

WESTERN UNION GAINS.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company says that the earnings of the property are being largely increased through war business, and he predicts that Wall Street will be surprised when it sees the next Western Union report. Earnings for the coming quarter, to Sept. 30, are expected to show big increases.

THE NEW WAR TAXES.

Wall Street is giving a great deal of its time and attention to the new war taxes. In almost every office in the Street the conditions of the new law are persistently argued at the expense of customers' interest in the tape. As a matter of fact, Wall Street is very much mixed regarding these new charges, and it looks as though there may be considerable trouble and annoyance before a proper understanding of them is reached.

TEXAS PACIFIC ACTIVE.

Vague rumors were circulated of important developments in Texas Pacific affairs. Texas Pacific securities were active and strong yesterday, the second incomes getting up above 40 and the stock selling as high as 12½. Of late there has been steady buying of the stock by the same interests who took hold of the second incomes when they were down below 30.

NO MARKET ON SATURDAY.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was decided to close the Exchange next Saturday, as well as on Monday, the Fourth of July, thus extending the Independence Day holidays from to-morrow afternoon to next Tuesday morning, (July 5.) This action was in response to a petition by members.

HIGH-GRADE STOCKS SCARCE.

As an illustration of the scarcity of gilt-edged investment stocks, the purchase of a single 100-share lot of Edison Electric of New York yesterday was made at an advance of between 3 and 4 points over the last previous price.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Expectation that a Reorganization Committee for Pittsburg and Western will shortly be named.

Matter of interest payment on Texas and Pacific second income bonds not to be taken up until end of the year.

Bids of 103 said to be made for participation in Baltimore and Ohio underwriting syndicate.

Official denials that trouble over rate cutting in the Ohio coal combination is of a serious nature.

Weak closing for American shares in the London market.

Declaration of the regular dividends of 2 per cent. on American Tobacco common and preferred stocks.

Probability that Western roads will organize a new traffic association, in the nature of a "pool," but without conflicting with the law.

Senate provision for a settlement of the Central Pacific indebtedness to the Government. The whole amount due, principal and interest, to be paid in ten years.

Pennsylvania Railroad to build a short cut to connect the Pittsburg and Cleveland Division of its line and creating a much shorter route to Pittsburg than at present operated.

Notification by Louisville and Nashville to its employes that all wages which were reduced in August, 1893, will be restored, half on July 1, and the remainder on Jan. 1 next.

Session of freight traffic managers of the Southwestern and Mississippi Traffic Association in St. Louis, readjusting grain rates to points in the Southeast.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	$11,956
Georgia and Alabama	757

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Norfolk and Western showed a decrease of $13,392.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25¼	26
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	4¼
Kings County Inc.	5	7
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gar 1st 6s	89	90⅜
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam preferred	75	76
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	91¾
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	90	95
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48½	49
Glucose pf.	102¾	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	35	36
International Paper, pref., ex div	85	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	439	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	164	165

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s	54	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.35, 200 shares Kingston and Pembroke at .25@.24, 100 shares of Phoenix at .16.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 1,000 shares of Gould and Curry at .07, 200 shares of Isabella at .26, 300 shares of Portland at 1.20, 1,000 shares of Sierra Nevada at .43.

On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.03, 12,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08¾@.09¼, 1,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003½, 8,000 shares Copper Rock at .002@.002¼@.002 cash, 600 shares Elkton at .92@.92½, 7,000 shares Garfield Consolidated at .12¾@.13, 400 shares Golden Fleece at .28@.29, 600 shares Isabella at .25½@26@25½, 8,000 shares Jefferson at .05½@.06¼, 2,000 shares Lagonda at .23⅞@.24¼, 600 shares Lillie at .87@.88, 9,000 shares Mount Rosa at .12⅞@.13¼@.13, 153,000 shares Sentinel at .006 cash @.01¼, buyer 60.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	King. & Pem. Iron	.22
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.13	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix, gold	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.12
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Occidental	.50
Belcher	.01	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	Potosi	.02
Breece	.35	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.01
Chollar	.22	Sierra Nevada	.22
Crown Point	.02	Standard	1.55
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Union Con.	.10
Comst. T. Co. stock	.01	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.05
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.40
Eureka Consol.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cr. Creek	.03
Hale & Norcross	.40	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	47.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.67	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.10	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.14
Ontario	5.50	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.25½
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.05½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.87
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.13
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Portland	1.14
Cannon Ball	.003¾	Sentinel	.006⅞
Copper Rock	.001¾	Union	.15½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Commerce	200	Merchants' Exch.	116
Continental	125	New York County	800
Garfield National	950	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Seventh Nat.	110
Hanover	385	State of N. Y.	102
Irving	147½	West Side	275

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Consolidated Ice Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 15, 1898. Transfer books will close July 5 until July 18.

Holders of securities affected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reorganization plan are requested by the managers to deposit such securities promptly with the Mercantile Trust Company on and after to-day. Participation under the plan will depend on the deposit being made within the time to be fixed by the managers, who are Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Speyer Brothers of London. Holders of securities of leased lines are directed to communicate with the Advisory Committee consisting of Louis Fitzgerald, E. R. Bacon, Henry Budge, and William A. Read.

It is announced that J. & W. Seligman & Co., in conjunction with the First National Bank of Philadelphia, offer at 101 and accrued interest $2,225,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Company 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund twenty-five-year gold bonds, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Julius S. Walsh of St. Louis, Trustee. Being part of a total issue of $5,000,000, of which $1,525,000 has already been sold, while $1,250,000 will remain in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to be issued at not less than par for future extensions or betterments. A majority of the stock is owned by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The subscription will be opened to-day and will close at 3 P. M. to-morrow or earlier.

Coupons, dividends, and interest will be paid as follows:

At the National Bank of the Republic, New York, coupons, (elsewhere advertised,) maturing July 1.

By the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the coupons due July 1 on bonds of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company.

At the Chase National Bank, coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company and of the refunding mortgage 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, due July 1.

Coupons due July 1 on the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Georgia and Alabama Railway will be paid on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, New York.

H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York, will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company and of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Company, both July 1.

The Washington Trust Company will pay a 4 per cent. dividend on July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid by the Central National Bank of the City of New York July 1.

The Ninth National Bank will pay 2 per cent. on its capital stock July 1.

On July 5 a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will become payable by the Continental National Bank.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will pay interest for the period ending June 30 at the rate of 3½ per cent. on deposits entitled thereto on and after July 18.

The New York Savings Bank will pay 4 per cent. on deposits of $5 to $3,000 for the period ending June 30.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$18,000 State of Louisiana 4 per cent. consols, due 1914,

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.
The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H TIMPSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 Wall Street,
will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The July coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July First, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after July 1, 1898.
NEW YORK CITY COUPONS:
New York 6% Dock.
do. 6% Park Improvement.
do. 6% City.
do. 6% County.
Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co. 6% Debentures.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation Sinking Fund 4s.
Corning, N. Y., Sewer 4s.
do. School District No.13.4s
do. River Improvement 4s, (Registered Interest.)
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Marion Water Co. 1st 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Naunkeag St. Railway Co. Consolidated 5s.
New York Belting & Packing Co. Debenture 6s.
New York Cab Co. (Interest on Reg. Ctfs.)
N.Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Cons'd 5s
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 6s.
Paine Water Co. 1st 4s.
Sevilla, The, 6s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Union Free School District, Bay Shore, N. Y., 4s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.
COUPONS DUE JULY 10TH.:
Carteret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

The American Tobacco Company,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, June 29th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1898, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1898.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Aug. 2, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, June 29th, 1898.
A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1898, to the holders of this Common Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1898.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on August 2nd, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.
New York, June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., July 6th, 1898, until July 18th, 1898.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, from the following bonds may be presented for payment on and after said date at this bank:
Georgia, Carolina and Northern R. R.
Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh and Gaston R. R.
Raleigh and Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
New York, June 29, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable July 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1898, and reopened July 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 25, 1898, at 12 M., and reopened on Friday, July 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1, 1898.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 14, 1898.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.
NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 7, 1898.
Coupon No. 16 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1898, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London, at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company.
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.
Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, June 16, 1898.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, ON the following bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DODGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
FREMONT CITY, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KOOTENAI CO., IDA.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LIMA CITY, OHIO.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEB.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
88 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of

Two and One-Half Per Cent.

on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank For Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1898.

Sixth National Bank, New York.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New York, June 29, 1898.
A dividend of **six** per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 23d, 1898.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, for the half year ending that date. The transfer books close on Friday, June 24, 1898, and reopen July 5, 1898.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1898.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. Transfer books close on June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

376.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, New York, June 27, 1898. SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, to the morning of July 1, 1898.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Spokane, Washington, June 25, 1898.
Coupons due July 1st on the 1st mtge. bonds and debentures, and on the 1st mtge. bonds of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, the Columbia and Red Mountain, and the Red Mountain Railway Co.'s, will be paid at the Chase National Bank on and after that date.
I. K. O. SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank,
No. 79 Eighth Av., New York City.
NINETY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
22 Murray Street, New York, June 23, 1898.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.
The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date, at the office of the Railway Co., No. 7 Wall St., in care of Thomas & Post.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1830.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., N. Y., June 20th, 1898.
Coupons of the SOUTH WESTERN COAL & IMPROVEMENT CO. maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation, at this office, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. & Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co. Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Herzog General Electric Co.
Coupons Number 14 will be paid on July 1st at 1,123 B'way, office of HERZOG TELESEME CO.

State Bankers' Association to Meet.
A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, has, as President of the New York State Bankers' Association, issued a programme of its annual convention at Niagara Falls July 22 and 23. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Robert S. Taylor of Indiana; F. R. Bookcock, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association; W. H. Rainey, cashier of the National Union Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. O. Eldredge, cashier of the Owego National Bank, Owego, N. Y.; A. C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank, New York City, and L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company. A banquet will be given on Friday night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 29, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	170	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	—1
20½	21	200	American Cotton Oil pf.	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
73½	74¼	215	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
...	79¼	53	American Malt. Co. pf.	79¼	79¼	79	79	— ½
14¼	14⅞	4,560	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅜	— ⅝
38	38½	8,570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38½	37½	38	— ⅜
133	133½	43,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129¾	133½	129¾	133	+3
111⅜	112½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112⅜	+1⅛
92½	94½	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94	94	...
118¾	119	17,215	American Tobacco	118¾	119¾	118¼	118⅞	+⅛
119	121	100	American Tobacco pf.	120	120	120	120	+1¼
13½	13⅝	5,367	Am. T. & S. F.	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
33⅜	33½	860	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+1
54½	54⅝	25,383	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	— ⅛
51¼	51⅝	15	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	15	15¼	15	15¼	...
22⅞	23	100	Canada Southern	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅞
104½	104⅝	728	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
14	14⅛	5,788	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+1⅝
9⅞	10	1,500	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
98½	99¾	96	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ½
148½	149½	13,926	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
123⅞	126	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	98¼	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜	...
...	...	600	Chicago & Northw.	149	149	149	149	+ ⅛
...	...	843	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	125½	126	125½	126	+ ¼
...	...	9,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. ex d.	107⅞	108	107½	108	+ ¼
...	...	760	C., C. & St. L.	96¾	97⅛	96¾	96¾	...
...	...	400	Cleve., Cin. & Wheel.	41	41⅛	41	41	...
...	...	100	C. & H. C. all in. pd.	15½	15½	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
...	...	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
...	...	128	Consolidated Gas	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
...	...	100	Consolidated Ice	198	198	198	198	...
...	...	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	37¼	37½	37½	37½	...
...	...	100	Del., L. & W.	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	+ ⅜
...	...	2,304	Edison Electric Ill.	6	6	6	6	...
...	...	680	General Electric	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+3½
...	...	210	Great Northern pf.	178	179¾	178	179¾	+2⅝
...	...	112	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	24½	24½	24½	+1⅝
...	...	200	Illinois Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+1⅜
...	...	210	Illinois Steel Co.	56½	57	56½	56½	+⅝
...	...	550	Lacleda Gas	51	51	51	51	— ½
...	...	122	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
...	...	72	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	— ½
...	...	1,750	Lake Shore ctfs.	188	188½	188	188¼	+2
...	...	8,958	Long Island	49¼	49½	49	49½	...
...	...	40	Louisville & Nashville.	51½	52	51½	52	+⅝
...	...	700	Manhattan Con	104⅝	104⅞	104	104¼	— ⅜
...	...	200	Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	...
...	...	200	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	159	158	159	+1
...	...	100	Mexican Central	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	...
...	...	200	Michigan Central	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Minn. & St. L.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
1,435	...	100	Minnesota Iron	75½	76½	75	76	+ ¾
11	11½	8	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11	11	11	11	...
33⅜	33½	1,470	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
35	35¼	200	Missouri Pacific	35	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	...
106½	107½	648	National Lead Co.	34	34	34	34	...
18	30	100	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	106½	106½	-1
93¾	94½	125	National Starch 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	-15
40	43	125	New Jersey Central.	94	94	94	94	...
97	97¼	1,673	New York Air Brake.	40	40	40	40	...
4,785	...	54	New York Central.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	-1
43⅜	44	838	N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	188¾	187	188	-1
63	65	100	Norfolk & Western.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
199¾	200	2,870	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
5	7	100	North American	6	6	6	6	...
18¾	19	770	Northern Pacific	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	...
44¾	46	600	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅞	69¾	68¾	69¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	23¾	250	Ontario & Western.	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
66	68	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
61½	64	20	Oregon Short Line.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
7⅜	7⅞	100	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	+1
61½	62	50	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	116	...
28¼	28⅝	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	96½	97¼	96¼	97⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	19¼	50	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
100	...	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	- ¾
29¼	29⅝	440	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	...	...	...	...	...
6	6⅜	843	Quicksilver pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
25½	25¾	1,700	Reading 1st pf.	98¼	99⅜	97⅞	98½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	9,445	Reading 2d pf.	149	149	149	149	...
178	180	451	Rio Grande Western.	125½	126	125½	126	+ ¼
23⅜	23⅝	1,070	Rio Grande West. pf.	107⅞	108	107½	108	+ ¼
59½	59¾	4,215	Rock Island & Pac.	96¾	97⅛	96¾	96¾	...
6⅞	7	912	Rock Island & Pac. pf.	41	41½	41	41	...
66¼	66⅞	1,460	Rubber	15½	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
25	25½	611	Rubber pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
88	88½	1,040	St. Jo. & Grand Island	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
7	7⅞	350	St. Jo. & G. I. 2-3-4s	11½	12½	11½	12½	+1
121	...	6	St. L. & San Fran.	180	180	179	179	...
92	92¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	23¼	23¼	23¾	23¾	...
93	93¼	2,146	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	1⅞	555	Southern Pacific	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A New Church to be Built on Lots Sold by Mr. Falconer—Other Dealings.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Charles Dougherty to H. Lewis for $31,000 the five-story flat 195 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 20.7 by 85.

H. F. Shellhass has sold for Charles A. Davis of this city the three-story terra cotta and brownstone dwelling 287 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, 16.3 by 45 by 100.

It was ascertained yesterday that the price obtained for the four-story and high-stoop brownstone residence 326 West Seventy-sixth Street, on a plot 22 by 102.2, which J. R. Gorham and Thomas McLean recently sold for John Day to Kate A. McGovern, was about $47,000.

The plot of four lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue, which W. H. Falconer has "sold for church purposes," is to be used, it has been learned, by a non-sectarian body of worshippers. They are all Protestants, but are of various denominations, and have not yet chosen a legal name. The Rev. Henry M. Tyndall of 22 East One Hundred and Fifth Street will be the pastor. Timothy G. Sellew, who represents the prospective congregation, is to spend the Summer in Europe, and upon his return plans will be drawn and preparations made to erect a church edifice on the property.

A. J. Mordecai & Son, together with Mordecai & Hibbard, have sold for Oppenheimer Brothers & Veitn to Henry V. Greenalch the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100. The purchaser will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the property.

The same firms have also sold for Daniel Evarts the four-story house 107 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Joseph Bierhoff has sold for Edward Nicholson for about $125,000 the three five-story apartment houses, 255, 257, and 259 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 80 by 100.11.

The same broker has purchased for Sylvia Heinrich, for $14,140, the three-story brownstone dwelling 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for J. C. Lyons, for about $52,000, the five-story American basement, limestone, and roman brick dwelling, to be erected, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street. This is one of a prospective row of houses on the plot at Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and negotiations are pending for the sale of two others.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Morris Marks a plot 85 by 103.3 by 95 by 108 at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Fulton Avenue. Mr. Marks will erect four four-story flats on the property.

Mrs. Annie Delmar has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 39 East Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

G. Duryee & Son have sold for Paul H. Keller the four-story brownstone dwelling 42 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the exchange being $26,500 cash, a brick business building at Plainfield, N. J., and a mortgage.

The same brokers have sold for J. E. Baker and another, for $12,200 and a large country place at Toms River, N. J., a dwelling on Washington Avenue, Orange, N. J.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Daniel Lord and F. B. Lord, for $75,000, the six-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 542 and 544 West Broadway, south side, 100 feet south of Third Street, running west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 38 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43.

Charles A. Berrian sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Isaac N. Hibbard, for $6,100, the two-story frame dwelling 11 and 12 Scott's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78.

The same broker sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John G. Crawford and others, for $13,500, the six-story brick factory 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned till July 6 the executor's sale of lots on Park Avenue, south of One Hundred and First Street, and others adjoining them and fronting on One Hundred and First Street; at Heath Avenue, near Nathalie, and the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, one-story old buildings and vacant.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 105, 107, and 109 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 105, $4,392; on 107, $4,378; on 109, $4,385; each subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 181 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 75 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,754.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, Plot 26 on map of lands formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, Twenty-fourth Ward, being the southeast corner of Mosholu Avenue and the Boulevard, 125 by 300, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 250 by 148, five two-story brick dwellings and seven two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $23,396; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, George C. Austin, referee, 415 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

4 West Twentieth Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 25 by 90.11, Eaton & Mains, agents for Methodist Book Concern, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

29 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Mamie A. Heckscher of 42 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

53 Washington Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and factory, estate of Stephen Whitney of 45 Wall Street, owner; T. H. Laurence, architect; cost, $500.

18 to 22 Washington Place, to an eight-story brick and iron warehouse, 90 by 95, Louis Seeberger of 50 East Sixty-eighth Street, and others, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, West, architects; cost, $18,000.

28 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, Anna R. Cowles of 689 Madison Avenue, owner; C. H. Fox, architect; cost, $3,000.

Creston Avenue, south side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Mary Smith, owner; E. E. Campbell, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a two and one-story frame store, Edward Rafter of 408 East Thirteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelmann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2x115; Euphemia S. Coffin to Henry Williams Company $100
AVENUE C, 206, 25x70; Donald McLean, referee, to Elias Kempner 9,675
BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 243.3 ft w of Suburban St, 73.2x118, rel. mort.; Catharine T. Smith to John A. Amundson.. 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Milton E. Oppenheimer to Henry Acker 100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; Sylvester Pope and others to Milton E. Oppenheimer 6,000
BAXTER ST, 22, 24.11x irregular; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
BOLTON ROAD, or Av, centre line adjoining lands of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.7x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Johanna Wohlers and others, executors 6,900
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 70th St, 112.10x94.1x100.5x146.8; Jacob M. Newman to James Butler 1
BROOME ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 25.9x75; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
CHERRY ST, 150, 25.4x127; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
COLUMBIA AV, n w corner of Jackson Av, 25x80; 187th St, n s, 201 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x112.6; Joseph A. Scanlon to Ellen Donohue 1
COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 99th St, 25.11x74; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 38,000
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 47,500
DOWNING ST, 26 and 28, s s, 40x75; Charles H. Reed and wife to Louis Hubener and another 1
DOWNING ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 40x75; George F. Gourand, referee, to Charles H. Reed 4,300
HOWARD ST, 11, 12.4x70x10.2x70; Henry H. Peters, Jr., to William K. Porter.... 1
JACKSON, now Beaumont Av, e s, 45 ft n of Columbine St, 50x100; Katie Bishop to Morton Bishop 1
LEWIS ST, 66, 20x50; Harris Kosinsky and wife to Eva Simon 11,000
LISPENARD ST, 15, n s, 25x100; Lispenard St, 13, n s, 25x100; Frederick McMorran to John C. Barth 1
LOT 124, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Charles M. Curtis and others to Tommaso Giordano 500
LOT 332, Block I, map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to T. H. Friend 1
LOTS 329 and 330, map of Block I, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ida M. Wolf.. 1,000
LOTS 17 and 18, map of Ursuline Convent; Susan B. Olcott to William Wetterer ..... Exchange
MADISON AV, n w corner of 115th St, 40.5x85; Elias Jacobs and wife to William Schuster 100
PARK AV, s e corner of 75th St, 102.2x100; trustees of Columbia College to George S. Hallock 65,000
PEARL ST, 546, n s, 24x100; Frank Lugar and wife to Mary E. Kerr 1
PITT ST, 25, 25x100; Richard Donnelly to Morit Weisberger 1
PITT ST, 89 to 93, w s, 75x100; William Schuster to Elias Jacobs 100
PITT ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Banned Friend and another to Richard Donnelly 1
POPLAR ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of Main St, 25x105.2x24.11x103.7; Hannah Fannon to Ellen Seward 725
POST [illegible] 126 ft s of n w boundary line of Lot 6, map of Stephen Cambreleng, 50x137.8x50x136; Joseph M. Dunn to Henry A. Braun 10
PROSPECT AV, w s, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x123x irregular; also Elsmere Place, n s, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Felix Amabile to Margaret E. Amabile 1
RIVINGTON ST, 22, 25x100; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
RIVINGTON ST, 239, 20x70; Dora Kalcheim to Isaac Sprung 14,000
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 100x200 to 158th St; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Abram Abelman and another
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 80, s s; August Ruff to John Ruff 43,300
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 397, e s, 26.10x105; J. Hull Browning and wife to Henry Hertzberg 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 397, e s, 26.10x105; Henry Hertzberg and wife to Carrie Steinfeld 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.5; Charles Dougherty to Harris Lewis 35,625
SIMPSON ST, w s, 122.10 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Voytech Kroc and wife to Joseph Kroc and another 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Morris Dietsch. 1,000
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 168th St, 105x150; Joseph Dowling, individually and as executor, and others to Henry W. Sauer 4,600
WALKER ST, 40, 25.1x100.8x24.3x100.6; Anna B. Bayley, individually and as executrix, and others to William H. White 1
WALKER ST, 40, 25.1x100.8x24.3x100.6; John B. F. Lawrence, by guardian, to William H. White 36,399
WATER ST, s s, 641, 24.11x70; Robert Maclay and wife to Alfred B. Maclay.. 1,851
WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 50x100; Therese Siebert to Amalia L. Bennett 1
2D AV, 2,129, 20x80; Donald McLean, referee, to Elias Kempner 9,050
3D AV, n s, Lots 251 to 254, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 80x100; Dora E. Fry and others, executrices, &c., to Anna A. Burton 1
3D AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 50x95; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 54,000
3D AV, s e corner of 112th St, 50.11x95; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 65,000
3D AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 95th St, 25x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 24,000
4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
5TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 20x100; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 33,750
5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Laemmlein and Joseph Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
7TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 25x96; William H. Gelshenen to Garfield National Bank 1
7TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 25x96; the Garfield National Bank to Daniel S. McElroy 1
7TH ST, 259, 24.9x97.6; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
7TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Laemmlein and Joseph Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
9TH AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x100; Edward Browne, referee, to Thomas D. Adams 151,250
92D ST, n s, Lot 22, map of 37 lots, 15th Ward, 25x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 30,000
9TH ST, 37 West, 19.5x92.9; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees. 20,000
9TH ST, n s, 500.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.5x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 20,000
9TH ST, n s, 483.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.5x92.3; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another trustees 20,000
10TH ST, 214 East, 25x92.4; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
13TH ST, n s, 427 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x103.3; Annie Schweizer and another to Julius Dreyfus 1
14TH ST, 331 East, 25x103.3; Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus 10
14TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 75x206.3 ft to 15th St; Frank Lazarus to Sarah Lazarus; mortgage 1
18TH AV, n s, 201 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114; Philip Bohnet to John B. Everett 1
31ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 31st St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; 31st St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry Tonjes and others to H. Tonjes & Co. 1
42D ST, s s, 435.5 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x98.9; Charles E. Schaffner to Edward V. Loew 1
47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Francis X. Keller to William Bruns 22,250
49TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Granger to John H. Wohltmann and another 31,500
49TH ST, 48 West, s s, 17.4x100.5; John S. Rice to John Drohan 1
54TH ST, 56 East, 22x100.5; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick 40,000
55TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; August Hobein to August E. Hobein 1
55TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Angus Hobein to August E. Hobein 1
55TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Angus Hobein to August E. Hobein 1
58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; William H. Hall to Charles B. Hall 1
58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Charles B. Diggins to A. C. Hall. 1
66TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; James B. Baird to Joseph M. Underwood, 1/ part 1
66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; James B. Baird and another to George Mills 1
69TH ST, 21 East, 20x100.5; James V. Falvey to Louis Adler 51,000
74TH ST, n s, 174 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Emma L. Havens to George J. Reessing 1
80TH ST, 67 East, 15.8x102.2; Frank Lugar and wife to Mary E. Kerr 1
81ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of West End Av, 20x68.2; E. Leonard Schiller to F. M. Applegate 1
85TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; Isabella S. Cooper to Mary P. Cooper and others 1
87TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick, trustees 18,000
88TH ST, 211, 213, and 215, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.8; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, to G. Waite Tubbs 1
93D ST, 124 West, 16x100.8; Robert S. Rudd to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 18,655
96TH ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 49.11 x99.1; James A. Renwick and another, executors, to James A. Renwick and another, trustees 85,000
97TH ST, n s, 434 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Isaac L. Snaith and wife to Amalia Steinfeld 1
98TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Lewis Krulewitch to Adolph Zummerspitz 1
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Joseph A. Kroeger to Carrielbelle D. Lanchantin 1
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Emily F. Askey to Joseph A. Kroeger 100
113TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x56.2x27.6x88; Jessie Clark to Jessie C. McBride 5
114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John A. Johnson to Louis Werner 1
116TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Frank Lugar to Mary E. Kerr 1
116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Goff to Thomas F. Roys.. 1
116TH ST, 255 to 259 West, 80x100.11; Edward Nicholson to Ferdinand Kurzman 1
118TH ST, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., to James Stokes 23,000
119TH ST, 140 West, 20x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Mina Bruckheimer 1
119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x100.11; Abram Abelman and others to Adolph M. Bendheim ..... Exchange
120TH ST, s s, 381.3 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9-100.11; Gustav E. Beyerle and others to Thomas Murtha 100
121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Antoinette Camp 1
138TH ST, 600 West, 16.9x99.11; Eva Steinhardt and another to Ignatz Mantin. 1
150TH ST, n s, 248.3 ft e of Morris Av, 22x118.4; Joseph P. Platt to Thomas F. Duffy 3,700
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Carrie Steinfeld to Henry Hertzberg 100
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Hertzberg and wife to John H. Browning 1
168TH ST, s e corner of Railroad Av, 150x225; F. J. Glennon to Joseph Devling, and others 1
168TH ST, s e corner of Railroad Av, 150x225; Francis J. Glennon to Joseph Devling, individually and as executor 1
180TH ST, 669 East, 20x86.11x20.1x85.2; Charles H. Thornton and others to Charles H. Konig and wife 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAKMANN, August, to Henry Ludeking; 512 3d Av, 5 years 3,200
CAMMACK, Mary H., to William C. Muschenheimer; 39 and 41 West 31st St and 40 West 32d St, 6 years 18,000
GERHARDT, Joseph, to Israel Riener; 90 Willett St, 1¼ years 585
GOELET, Robert, and another to Peter McCormick; 757 3d Av, 4 years 2,400
JACKSON, Mary E., to Michael Bush; 254 Fulton St, 5 years 2,000
KELLY, James J., to Herman Mehrtens; 599 East 135th St, 3 years 360
MILLER, John L., to Joseph P. Keenan; Grand Boulevard, 123, store, 3 years.... 2,500
WALTER, John, to Rosa Kruskal; 72 Delancey St, 2 years 1,080
ZIO, Louis, to Hyman Fisher, as President; 78 Essex St, 1 year 824

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Adolph M. Bendheim; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 157th St, 1 year.....$28,300
ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 8,700
ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Sylvester Pope and others; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 12,000
ACKER, Henry and Katherina, to Sylvester Pope and others; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 12,000
ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; e s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 14,000
AMABILE, Felix, to Susan S. Tappan and others, executors, &c; w s of Prospect Av, 20 ft s of Lebanon Av, 1 year..... 1,000
AMABILE, Margaret E., to Susan S. Tappan and others, executors, &c.; w s of Prospect Av, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year 1,000
AMES, John S., to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 580 to 582 Broadway, extends to Crosby St, 1 month 400,000
AMES, John S., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 580 and 582 Briadway, extends to Crosby St, 3 years 465,000
APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Ada H. Vanderwood; 3 s of 81st St, 80 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 22,000
BLUTE, Joseph W., Baist's No. 429, may of village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Station, 1 year..... 275
BOLTON, William C., to Henry V. Brandenburg; n w corner of 7th Av and 149th St, seven advances ..... ---
BRANIGAN, Ellen, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 167, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years $485
BRINLEY, Caroline, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 57 Warren St, 1 year 65,000
BRINLEY, Caroline, to W. Hamilton Busk; 57 Warren St, 1 year 18,500
BRUCKHEIMER, Mina, to George W. Ruddell; 140 West 119th St, 2 years.... 5,000
BURNS, William, to Hinrich J. L. and Mathilde A. Schmeelk; n s of 46th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 6,000
BUSH, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 254 Fulton St, household, demand 2,000
BUTLER, James, to John J. Eagan; s e corner of Boulevard and 70th St, 3 years 94,000
BUTLER, James, to John J. Eagan; s e corner of Boulevard and 70th St, 3 years. 45,000
CAMP, Antoinette, to William J. Nicklas; 302 West 121st St, 1 year 1,000
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE to Edwin A. and Warren Cruikshank, trustees; s s of 26th St, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 30,000
COCHRANE, Thomas, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New York; n s of 83d St, 85.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 3,000
DIETSCH, Morris, to Michael H. Hagerty and others executors, &c.; e s of Southern Boulevard, 75 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 2,000
DIGGINS, Charles B., to Amelia Aaron; s s of 58th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000
DONNELLY, Richard, to Barned Friend and another; 25 Pitt St, installments. 6,150
DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22 Rivington St, demand 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 214 East 10th St, demand 27,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22 Rivington St, demand..... 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; n s of 7th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; s s of 5th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 75 East 4th St, demand..... 27,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 333 East 14th St, demand..... 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 150 Cherry St, demand..... 12,500
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Caroline Lichtenstein and others, trustees, &c.; s corner of King's Bridge Road and Ellwood St, 3 years 8,000
FISHER, Thomas R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 289 Bowery, 1 year..... 7,000
FRIEND, George H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 332, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years... 276
FRANK, Fanny, to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 86th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 20,000
GIORDANO, Tommaso, to William B. Cook; s e s of West Farms Road, 63 ft e of Rosedale Av, 3 years 2,700
HALL, Thomas, to John Mason Eskridge; s e corner of Park Av and 75th St, 1 year 52,500
HALL, William W., to William D. Manning; n s of 74th St, 25 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 15,000
HARDLEY, Frances, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 47th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000
HERTZBERG, Henry, to J Hull Browning; 397 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 6,000
HUBENER, Louis, and another to Charles H. Reed, 26 and 28 Downing St, one-half year 11,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; s e corner of Broome and Mangin Sts, 1 month 25,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 259 7th St, 1 month..... 25,000
KEENAN, Joseph P., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 125 Western Boulevard, saloon lease, demand 2,500
KINNEY, George F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 166 Broadway, saloon lease, demand ..... ---
KONIG, Charles H. and Louisa C., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Park Av, installments 1,000
KROC, Joseph and Emma, to Voytech Kroc; n w corner of Simpson St, 122.11 ft s of Home St, 2 years 250
LANCHANTIN, Carrielbelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 22,000
LANCHANTIN, Carrielbelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 22,000
LAZARUS, Sarah, to Carrielbelle D. Lanchantin; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 9,300
LARKIN, Michael, to the German Savings Bank; 831 to 525 East 16th St, 1 year.. 24,000
LEVY, Matilda, to Thomas Reilly and another; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, secures advances 13,300
LOGAN, David T. and Mary J., to Mary Schaefer; n s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000
McELROY, Daniel S., to Garfield National Bank; n w corner of 7th Av and 49th St, 1½ years 25,000
MEINECKE, John and Caroline, to Matilda Merklen, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 84th St, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years. 6,000
MOORE, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; n e corner of Morningside Av, East, and 120th St, 1 year 67,000
MOORE, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; e s of Morningside Av, East, 40 and 141 ft n of 120th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages 73,000
MULLER, Henry, to Michael Amrhein; 353 West 121st St, 3 years 9,000
MULLER, Jacob, to Antony Reisert; s s of 95th St, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.. 10,000
MURTHA, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 534 East 120th St, 3 years 2,400
MYERS, Juliet M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 253 West 74th St, 5 years 8,500
NICHOLSON, Edward, to Ferdinand Kurzman; 261 West 116th St and 2,154 to 2,160 8th Av, 2 years 26,000
OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 100 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 5,000
PORTER, William H., to Helen M. Knickerbocker; 11 Howard St, 3 years..... 22,000
RUDDELL, Robert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of Bergen Av and 148th St, ½ year 3,000
RUDDELL, George W., to United States Trust Company; 140 West 119th St, 3 years 15,000
RUSSELL, Thomas F., to Mary J. Smith and another; n e corner of 6th Av and 36th St, 5 years 7,500
SCHICK, Honora, to Jennie Levy; w s of 5th Av, 18.3 ft n of 28th St, leasehold, 1 year 500
SENGENS, Joseph, to Charles Normann, as general guardian, &c.; 275 East 10th St, 5 years 7,000
SMYTH, Bernard, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 58th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 17,000
SMYTH, Bernard, to Susan C. Herriman and others, executors, &c.; 448 West 58th St, 5 years 17,000
TSCHANETT, Charles, to Peter Doelger; s s of 85th St, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000
UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope and others; n s of 173d St, 87.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, widened, 3 years..... 10,000
UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 54.10 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 7,000
UECKERMANN, William, to Sylvester Pope; Bathgate Av, widened, n e corner of 173d St, 3 years 17,000
UECKERMANN, William, to Slyvester Pope; e s of Bathgate Av, widened, 27.10 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 11,000
UHLIG, Gustav and Caroline, to Frank B. Colton; s s of 17th St, 137 ft w of 7th Av, installments 1,000
WALKER, John, to Judson S. Todd; 165 and 167 Spring St, 1 year 80,000
WALLMAN, Frederick, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 85 East End Av, 3 years 8,000
WEINTHAL, Solomon S., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 518 and 520 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand 6,500
WETTERER, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Eagle Av, 62.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 3,000
WHEELER, George M., to Otto Huber Brewery; 43 West 29th St, leasehold, demand 2,900
WILLIAMS, James B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 386 to 392 West 12th St, 1 year 75,000
WILSON, Henderson, to George W. Van Wagner; s e corner of 120th St and 3d Av, 1½ years 950
WILSON, Henderson, to John J. Wilson; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 4,750
WILSON, Henderson, to Annie C. Kelly; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950
WILSON, Henderson, to Mary J. Speere; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950
WILSON, Henderson, to Fannie C. Van Wagner; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950
WILSON, Henderson, to Alfred W. Van Wagner; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 950
WILSON, Henderson, to Catharine Kanski; 202 and 204 East 120th St and 2,195½ to 2,199 3d Av, 1½ years 4,750
WOHLTMANN, John H., and another to Joseph Granger; s s of 49th St, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 21,500
WOLF, Ida M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 329 and 330, Block I, amended map of Mapes Estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 560
ZUMMERSPITZ, Adolf and Rebecca, to Lewis Krulewitch; 152 East 98th St, installments 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEINIKOFF, Nicholas, to Marks Freidman $1,000
BIERMAN, Henry J., to Nicholas Alleinkoff 1,200
BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, &c..... Nom.
BOWMAN, Henry H., trustee, &c., to Francis A. Ray, (2 assignments)..... 13,500
CLARK, Jessie, to Jessie C. McBride..... Nom.
COOPER, Samuel L., executor, &c., to Samuel H. Cooper 7,000
COUDERT, Frederic R., and another, trustees, to Gertrude C. Whithrop, (2 assignments) 12,000
ERNST-MARX NATHAN COMPANY to Edward Winslow 10
GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, &c., to Lina Ettlinger..... 6,500
GUSTHAL, Leopold, to Emma E. Thorn and another 11,000
HASSELL, Joseph, to Thomas F. Roys and another 2,000
JOHNSON, Jane Van B., to Daniel W. Johnson 7,000
KROEGER, Joseph A., to Frederick A. Snow and another ..... Nom.
LAWRENCE, Mamie B. M., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c..... 2,042
MARSHALL, Cornelia L., trustee, &c., to Alfred Marshall, (4 assignments)... Nom.
MARSHALL, Cornelia L., executor, &c., to Cornelia L. Marshall, (5 assignments).... Nom.
MARSHALL, Cornelia L., to Wilson Marshall, (4 assignments) ..... Nom.
MICK, Claude W., to Adolf P. Grunfeld.... Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers 20,000
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE GUARANTY Company to Edward V. Loew, Jr..... 50,000
LEWIS, John A., and others, executors, &c., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees 9,028
RIECK, James G., general guardian, &c., to Anna L. Rieck..... Nom.
SMITH, Henry C., to Edmund L. Baylies and another, trustees, &c..... Nom.
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (3 assignments) ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox St to Intervale Av, 92.3x78.8x132.3x76; the Dimock & Co. Company against Cornelius and Annita Olsen, owners; John Toohey, contractor 285
VYSE AV, 1,479; Andrew Gramlich against William McDonald, owner; Charles W. Corell, contractor 40
WASHINGTON AV, 1,436 to 1,469; Itanzillo Berardino against Frederick R. Meres, owner and contractor..... 50
2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft south of 126th St, 25x100; the Union Granite Company against Ida E. Reed, owner and contractor 75
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; George Keister against Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 2,000
113TH ST, 303

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both

REFEREES' NOTICES.

scribed in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both

REFEREES' NOTICES.

inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots num-

REFEREES' NOTICES.

bers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

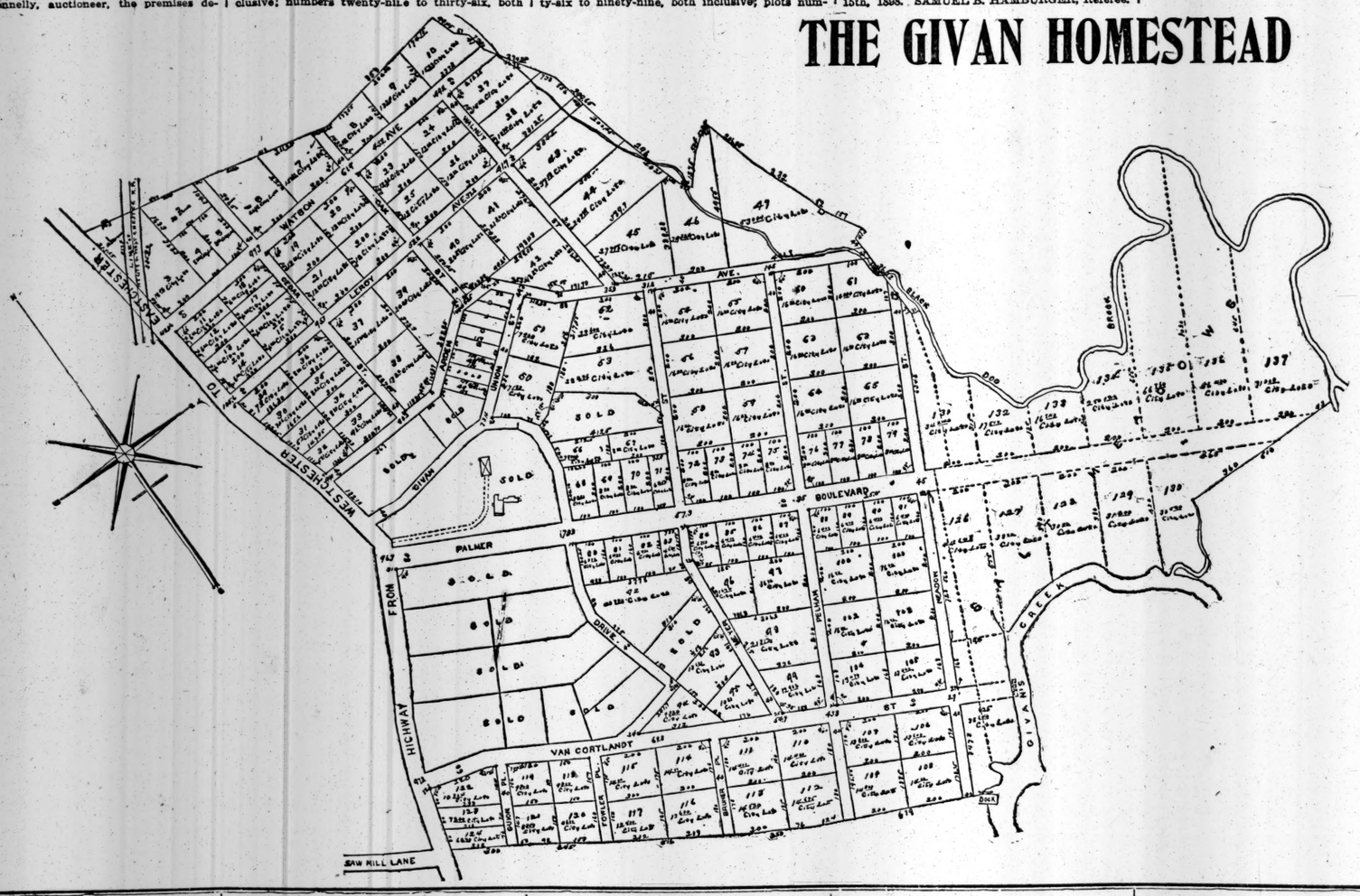
The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



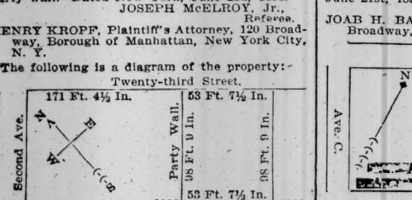
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CAPE FREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:



Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.96, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $851.94, with interest thereon from May 11, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

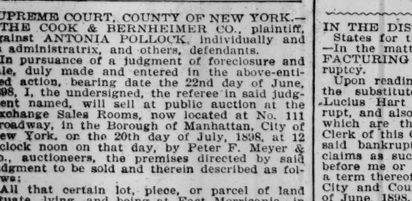
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as lot No. 6 on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buchholz, Engineer, dated July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, and interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je28-2aw3wTu&Th&fy2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je8-law6mTh

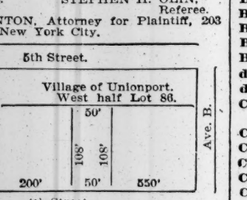
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled, 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonner and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose principal property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hale Parmenter, Clerk. je16-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
Adirondack Hotel..Sacandaga Pk., op. Je 25
Allenhurst, N. J....Hotel Curlew, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, Coleman House, (23d Season.) Directly on Beach. Special family rates. Booklets.
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
do West End Hotel....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall (Superior Hotel,) J.W.Rockafeller
Arverne-by-Sea, L.I.ArverneHtl, ap, $4up. B'ks
Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn (F.E.Foster.) Books.
do **The Oxford,** Op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros., Prs.)
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff. Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Ild, R. I..The National. Send for rates.
do The Manjsses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown)
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall—on-Hudson. Smith House (I.B.Elmer.)
Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway; L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ape
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I..Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do .....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E.J. Worden.) Book.
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Nantasket Beach, Mess. Atlantic House.
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham, Ap. $4up
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood. N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine, 90 min. from N.Y.
New London, Conn. .Ft. Griswold Hse. ap. $4to$5
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. .Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap. $3.50 up
1000 Island Park, N.Y. Columbian Htl, ap, 2.50up
1000 Ils. St. Lawrence. New Windsor, Clayton, N.Y
1000 Ils...(Murray Isle) The Murray Hill, Ap. $3 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
do The Carrollton. Opens July 1. C.A. Kropp, Prop.
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap. 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
S'toga Spgs., N.Y American-Adelphi, Ap. $2.50 up
do **Huestis House,** op. to Nov. 1 (Send for bklt)
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je15
Sea Girt. N. J. The Tremont (Spe. Je. rates) Books.
Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House,** moderate rates. Manager by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Spg. Lake Bch. N.J. Monmouth Hse, ap3.50; books
Stamford, N. Y...Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
Watch Hill, R. I. Larkin Hse, Ap. $3 up. B'klets
do Atlantic House. Now Open, (C.W. Russell, Prp.)
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Lieber, Mrs. Mathilde Stetzer, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wolk, Armin Hoeger, Franziska Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fredericka Hoegre as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony wherof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county of the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. PARFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je16-law6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-law6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and **"ALBANY."**
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. On July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda.....July 2 Boadicea.....July 23
Victoria.....July 16 Alexandra.....July 30
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; Due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:20 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.4 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. to Pittfield, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.....July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Westernland.....July 6 | Switzerland.....July 20
*Berlin.....July 9 | *Chester.....July 23
Kensington.....July 13 | Friesland.....July 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOHLE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
MINNEWASKA.....July 30
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethopia, July 23, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bourgogne....July 2 | La Navarre.....July 23
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

SCARCITY OF TAX STAMPS

Internal Revenue Officers Besieged by Eager and Disappointed Applicants.

ONLY SMALL ORDERS FILLED

An Inadequate Supply of Documentary Stamps and No Proprietary Stamps of Certain Denominations — Mingled Patience and Indignation Manifested.

Applicants for the new proprietary and documentary tax stamps formed in line at all of the Internal Revenue offices in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and for six consecutive hours the collectors and their deputies had all the business they could attend to. At the Second and Third District offices alone at least 2,000 persons proffered money in sums ranging from $25 to $10,000 for stamps of different denominations. In a large number of cases the internal revenue officers were compelled to disappoint the applicants, in consequence of the inadequate and incomplete supplies of stamps sent from Washington. Not any of the larger denominations and but a limited supply of the small denominations of the new stamps had been received up to the close of business yesterday afternoon.

In view of the fact that all of the stamp tax clauses of the War Revenue law become operative to-morrow, the demand for bank check stamps and certain grades of proprietary stamps has, since last Monday, been very urgent. Bankers and officers of large corporations have for two days been making strenuous efforts to obtain a sufficient number of two-cent tax stamps for their semi-annual dividend and interest checks, which, although dated July 1, are usually sent through the mails a day or two earlier. Manufacturers of proprietary articles have been equally urgent in their demands for the necessary stamps to enable them to fill their July orders.

All large demands for stamps were scaled down by the internal revenue officers yesterday because of the limited supply on hand. Where 50,000 stamps were demanded 5,000 or 10,000 were given. In most cases this policy was satisfactory, the applicants recognizing the justice of the Deputy Collectors' explanations that they wanted to accommodate as many persons as possible. But some of the larger corporations and manufacturers which filed their applications for stamps ten days or two weeks ago entered vehement protests against the remissness of the Government in not having the stamps ready in time to accommodate the business community.

Postage Stamps Sold.

At the Third District internal revenue office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, about 500,000 of the new two-cent tax stamps for bank checks were disposed of within two hours. Subsequently an equal number of two-cent postage stamps, with the imprint "I. R." in black letters, were sold as documentary stamps. The demand for proprietary stamps was comparatively light at this office during the day, and Collector Eldman will begin business this morning with a considerable quantity of the proprietary stamps in fractional denominations. The colors of these stamps are as follows: One-eighth of a cent, green; one-quarter, blue; three-eighths, orange; five-eighths, blue-black; one cent, green, and two cents, brown.

Intricate Points Raised.

Mr. Wendell was called upon to explain a number of points raised by manufacturers and dealers in proprietary articles. One question was whether a trade-mark on a brand of liquor made it subject to a proprietary tax. To this inquiry the Chief Deputy replied that no such tax would be required unless the liquors were advertised as possessing some medicinal properties or value. A great deal of uncertainty was evinced by wholesale dealers in proprietary articles as to their duties under the new tax law. Some of them contended that they were not required to stamp goods before sending them out, and others construed the law as compulsory upon them and waxed indignant because they could not get the necessary stamps.

A clause in Schedule B of the war revenue law provides "that all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule, which are in the hands of manufacturers or the wholesale or retail dealers on July 1, 1898, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof, to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure with its contents is sold at retail." Acting on their own interpretation of this clause some of the large wholesale houses will send out goods without waiting for the tax stamps.

In response to numerous inquiries as to what constituted "proprietary articles," Chief Deputy Wendell repeatedly pointed out the passage in the law on that point, (already published in this paper,) and said that he regarded that as sufficiently explicit.

Stamps on Telegraph Messages.

One of the features of the new internal revenue tax is the requirement that on and after to-morrow a documentary one-cent stamp must be affixed to each telegraph message transmitted. It will be necessary for persons sending telegrams not only to put a stamp on the telegraph blank, but they must cancel the stamps in accordance with the law by writing their initial and the date across each stamp before the message is sent. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the cable companies operating from New York have arranged for a partial supply of stamps at their respective offices. These stamps will be on sale to the senders of messages who may not be provided with them. An officer of the Western Union Company said that a large proportion of the senders of messages would have to obtain stamps for themselves from other sources, however, inasmuch as the Western Union Company could not undertake to provide stamps in sufficient quantities to cover all the messages sent from their offices because that would require the outlay of a very large sum of money.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

New York Board Issues a Circular to the Companies.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, through Charles L. Case, the Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation, issued yesterday a circular in regard to the use of revenue stamps on fire insurance policies. The circular is identical with that issued by the National Board on Tuesday, with the exception that in the third clause running: "Policies or renewals issued in June or earlier, to take effect on July 1 or thereafter, will come within the provisions of the law, and should be stamped accordingly," the words "in June or earlier" were altered to read, "issued subsequently to the passage of the law."

The change was made in the belief that only that portion of the July business need be stamped which has been written since June 13, when the Revenue act went into effect.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX.

No Delay to Stock Transactions Because of Lack of Stamps.

The following definition of banker and broker was yesterday given by Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange, who has answered many questions in regard to the special tax required under the War Revenue bill:

A banker is a person or firm having a place of business that receives money on deposit, subject to withdrawal by means of drafts or checks; that lends money on stocks, bonds, bullion, exchange, or other securities, or receives stocks, bonds, bullion, exchange, or other securities for sale. Such have to pay the bankers' tax. Brokers, on the contrary, simply negotiate purchases and sales for their customers.

No delay is expected to occur to stock transactions on account of the present lack of stamps, as stocks sold to-morrow will not be delivered until next Tuesday.

Some of the curbstone brokers were very merry last evening over the discovery that because of the absence of proper blanks brokers' $50 licenses had been made out in the Second Internal Revenue District office on liquor dealers' blanks.

Banks, trust companies, and other offices where transfers of stock are made were yesterday overwhelmed with business because of the rush of stockholders to have their shares transferred before the new war tax for the transfer of each 100 shares of stock goes into effect. Heretofore stockholders were indifferent in many cases about having their actual holdings transferred to their own names, as this detail could be attended to at any time and without cost. The new Standard Distilling and Distributing Company is bending its efforts to complete the details of its organization and the transfer of stock, necessary thereto before midnight to-night. If the transfers now pending should not be made before that hour the tax required to be paid is estimated at about $90,000.

ROYAL is the only Baking Powder that will always keep fresh and of full strength regardless of climate or season. Every atom, to the last in the can, does even, perfect work. Made from pure grape cream of tartar. Makes wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BREWERS AND THE BEER TAX.

Secretary of the State Association Explains the Wholesalers' Attitude.

Secretary Thomann of the State Brewers' Association, commenting on the controversy between the retail liquor dealers and the brewers, said yesterday that the talk of the retail dealers about making the brewers pay the increased internal revenue tax on beer would have no effect upon the policy of the brewers.

"The tax properly belongs on the consumer," remarked Mr. Thomann, "just the same as a tax on tea, sugar, or any other commodity of general use. The position taken by the retail liquor dealers is both unjust and untenable. Well, the brewers have paid pretty much everything up to the present, but they have gone just as far as they can afford to go. In the face of a constantly decreasing consumption of beer they cannot afford to shoulder any new burdens.

"The Raines law license of $800 for each saloon was a heavy burden, and who had to shoulder it? Why, the brewers; they paid at the lowest calculation 70 per cent. of that tax in this city. The brewers have paid everything of this kind so long that the retail liquor dealers look to them from force of habit to pay this new war tax. Much has been said about the discount of 7½ per cent. allowed by the Government on the beer stamps being so much clear profit to the brewers. Why, that discount does not begin to cover the brewer's loss during delivery. For instance, a couple of barrels of beer are delivered to a retailer on a hot day in Summer; he may not have the facilities or the necessary help to take care of them properly, and they are affected by the heat. When tapped the beer is found to be in bad condition, and the retailer promptly sends it back to the brewer. The latter not only has to stand the loss of the beer, but he loses also the price of the internal revenue stamp on the barrel.

"Another point that should be borne in mind is that the brewers by advancing the money in large sums to buy beer tax stamps lose a great deal of interest on their capital. These persons whom the brewers have helped think that the brewers ought cheerfully to pay this additional war tax out of their own pockets. Such a thing will not be done."

DELAYS TO BUSINESS.

Lack of Proprietary Stamps Seriously Affects the Drug Trade.

Members of the wholesale drug trade were greatly exercised yesterday over their failure to get supplies of proprietary tax stamps in time to affix them to goods which they desire to ship to customers on July 1. A member of the Charles N. Crittenton Company, in Fulton Street, said: "The hinderance to business will be quite serious for some days. No large house can comply with the law in the matter of stamping goods and fill immediate orders at the same time. We cannot get the stamps, and even if we could, there is not sufficient time now to affix the stamps to goods which ought to go out on July 1."

By far the greatest demand for the tax stamps was at the Second District office, in the American Tract Society's building, in Nassau Street. There an incessant and eager clamor for stamps and for information was kept up until late in the afternoon. The office had about 3,000,000 stamps on hand, and there was a demand for ten times that number. Collector Charles H. Treat was in Washington urging the Treasury Department to make extraordinary efforts to supply the New York business community. He telegraphed about noon that several million stamps would be sent on at once, and probably would be ready for delivery to-day. This information partly appeased the clamoring applicants, but there were some manufacturers of proprietary preparations who shook their heads gloomily and remarked that the Government's delay already meant a heavy loss to them.

The inability of the Internal Revenue Department to supply the large demand for proprietary stamps as quickly as needed is eliciting some strong protests on the part of the manufacturers affected by the delay. The Ripans Chemical Company, one of a number of concerns engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, has addressed a communication to the members of Congress calling their attention to the losses it is incurring by the failure of the department to honor its requisitions for stamps. It declares that an order for 6,000,000 stamps sent in the proper hands several days ago, but so far it has been impossible to obtain a single stamp.

The firm urges that it is in need of 100,000 stamps daily, and that one order to be filled to-day calls for over 150,000 stamps. It employs between 100 and 200 girls to pack the goods, and they are in danger of being thrown out of employment on account of the Government being powerless to provide the necessary stamps which must be put on the packages before they can be shipped.

Another manufacturer said that in consequence of his not being able to stamp and ship his present stock of goods he would be obliged to suspend operations for a few days. Deputy Collector Wendell, who had charge of the Second District office, in the absence of Collector Treat, said at the close of the day that he had sold about $1,000 worth of tax stamps, and he had endeavored to fill a proportion of each order. He hoped to have stamps of all denominations to-day, and in much larger quantities than heretofore. He remarked that the New York bankers had manifested genuine patriotism under the circumstances, for they might have dated their July 1 checks June 30, and thereby evaded the stamp tax. So far as he knew, however, no such thing had been done.

Some wholesale dealers say that they will not stamp their goods at all, but will leave the stamping to the retail dealers, who can affix the stamps at the time of sale. Under Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott's interpretation of the stamp tax law, jobbers claim the privilege of sending such goods as they have in stock to their customers with the understanding that the retailers shall put on the necessary stamps when the goods are sold to customers. Manufacturers, however, have been told that they must not send out any unstamped taxable goods on or after July 1.

STAMP TAX ON CHEWING GUM.

The Internal Revenue Bureau Issues a Circular Giving Instructions.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular in regard to the stamp tax on chewing gum. It is held that prior to July 1 retail dealers will be required to affix a four-cent stamp to each package containing chewing gum of the value of $1 or less. It is expected, therefore, that retail dealers will repack all small parcels or broken packages on hand prior to that date and stamp the same, and all sales must be made from packages so stamped.

The small packages selling from 1 to 10 cents each are not required to be individually stamped. It is expected that owners of street vending machines will have emptied them of their contents, and on July 1 will refill the same from packages upon which the tax has been paid. On and after July 1 the manufacturer and not the retailer of chewing gum will be required to pay the tax, affixing the stamps to the packages before being shipped from the factory.

Supplemental War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance appointed to consider the supplemental war revenue bill was in session to-day considering the advisability of reporting some portions of the measure. There is great pressure to secure the exemption of mutual benefit insurance companies from the operation of the law, and the committee is inclined to favor the proposition. There is hesitation about reporting it, however, because of the fear that if the doors are once opened, there will be such a large number of amendments as materially to impair the law.

FOR PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

School Board Appropriates $15,000 and Selects Sites for the Children.

VACATION SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Ten Principals, Two Hundred Teachers, and a Collector of Material for Nature Study Appointed—Registry of Pupils Begins July 7.

A special meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Education to definitely arrange the plans for the opening of the public playgrounds and vacation schools. By a unanimous vote $15,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the playgrounds, including the salaries of supervisors, directors, teachers, and assistants. As far as possible these will be selected from experienced kindergartners and young men recently graduated from college. The exercises are to consist merely of games, conducted by the children under the supervision of the men and women assigned to the various grounds. Only small children will be admitted, as the funds at the disposal of the authorities are not sufficient to provide for any extended work with the older boys and girls.

The playgrounds will be opened Wednesday, July 6, and the following schools have been selected, where the grounds will be located: No. 2, 116 Henry Street; No. 4, 203 Rivington Street; No. 15, 728 Fifth Street; No. 25, 326 Fifth Street; No. 37, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street; No. 48, 124 West Twenty-eighth Street; No. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street; No. 56, 351 West Eighteenth Street; No. 57, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; No. 75, 25 Norfolk Street; No. 78, 362 Pleasant Avenue; No. 84, 430 West Fiftieth Street; No. 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street; No. 94, 180 Amsterdam Avenue; No. 105, 269 East Fourth Street; No. 107, 272 West Tenth Street; No. 112, 83 Roosevelt Street; No. 117, 170 East Seventy-seventh Street; No. 120, 187 Broome Street; No. 131, 272 Second Street.

The season during which the playgrounds will be open has been fixed by the resolution at fifty-two play days, two periods a day, six days in the week, the time being from 8 A. M. to 12 noon and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. The Committee on Supplies has been ordered to furnish the necessary furniture and material for games such as sand piles, bean bags, and rubber balls will be provided from the funds of the city appropriation.

The salary of supervisors was fixed at from $10 to $15 per week, of directors at $8, of teachers and assistants at $6 and $9, and of janitors at $6, $8, $10, and $15. Concerning the salaries of janitors a lively tilt was engaged in between Commissioners Adams and Burlingham. Mr. Adams entered a protest on the ground that in fixing the salaries of the janitors Mr. Burlingham, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, had snown the Committee on Sites and Buildings, which has the sole right to fix the remuneration of janitors, a discourtesy, as he had not consulted the members of the latter committee. The maximum salary of janitors had been fixed originally at $12 per week, and this Mr. Adams argued was not sufficient for those in charge of the larger playgrounds. Mr. Burlingham disavowed any intention of slighting Mr. Adams's committee, and said he would agree to an amendment raising the maximum to $15. This ended the row and Mr. Adams expressed his satisfaction.

The matter of vacation schools was next taken up and a resolution was adopted appointing 10 Principals and 200 teachers to take charge of the Summer pupils. Registration will begin July 7 and will continue on the following day, and the schools will be opened July 11. The registration at each school will be in charge of one Principal and two experienced teachers. In addition to the Principals one collector of material for nature study will be appointed at a salary of $125 for six weeks, to furnish all the schools with subjects for that branch of education.

Commissioner McSweeney objected to the introduction of study in the vacation schools on the ground that they were intended only for play and moved that all references to study be stricken from the resolution. The Chairman called attention to the fact that if this were done the usefulness of the schools would be greatly impaired, and the motion was lost. Commissioner Eustis wanted to know what the collector of material for nature study would have to collect, and questioned the advisability of employing him at the salary named.

"Oh," replied Mr. Burlingham, "the children want to see some bumblebees, birds, bugs, and butterflies. I guess that is necessary in nature study."

Mr. Eustis could not see it that way, however, but he offered no further objection to the clause.

Following is the list of Principals and teachers appointed for the vacation schools:

No. 1, Francis H. Tabor; No. 7, M. E. Welch; No. 13, Lizzie E. Rector; No. 14, Harriet Rice; No. 16, W. F. O'Callaghan; No. 30, A. W. Garrit; No. 31, H. W. Smith; No. 121, Eli E. Blair; No. 127, Martha O'Brien.

MANUAL TRINING.—J. B. McClelland, W. A. Yerzley, D. P. Oviatt, J. H. Jinks, Anne S. Vandewater, Ida Fernandes.

KINDERGARTNERS.—Laura A. Wiley, Cecil Shinberg, Estelle Maynez, Katherine Winter, Caroline W. McNair, May Y. Gallagher, A. Holywell, Ida Blanche Le Velle, Ella Capen, Edith Lydecker.

DRAWING—Mary Spencer, M. E. Pinken, Genevieve Davis, Leonore Baer, Henry W. Hooper, Apple Lewis, Ida L. Hamm, Charles E. Purdy, C. G. Colman, Alice C. Pearce.

MUSIC AND ENGLISH—Marguerite M. Danforth, Clara Stetson Marsh, Edward G. Marquard, and Viola B. Roe.

SEWING—Estella Blomfield, Mrs. Matilda L. Clark, Jennie G. Close, Mrs. Mary H. Doody, Estelle Fridenberg, Fanny L. Gutman, Louise F. Hayward, Nancy E. Jenks, Charlotte Kenna, Mrs. E. E. Lindars, and Annie E. Logue.

ENGLISH—John W. Brady, Mrs. E. Gutierey, Mr. T. E. Brownlee, Mildred D. Hamman, Matilda H. Dardes, Mrs. J. Heaslip, May L. Fitch, and Harriet A. Tupper.

Junior Teachers.

MANUAL TRAINING—Charles M. Anderson, Harold Lowenthal, Stephen F. Bayne, George W. Michael, Emma Blaeser, Morris Stark, William P. Garrety, and Robert F. Wagner.

KINDERGARTNERS—Caroline W. Bemdley, Marie G. Egan, Rose Gernsheimer, Clara A. Hall, Rose Hofner, Emma Kohl, Agnes G. O'Leary, Grace Edna Matthews, Florence Settle, Katherine Sidley.

SEWING—Julia Byrne, May Decker, Martha L. Eifler, Mrs. A. Isaacs, Jennie N. Lennox, Katherine Longernecker, Mrs. Isabel Lusk, Emily L. Schell.

ENGLISH—Alice Ahrens, Augusta M. N. Allgoeve, Elise E. Allen, Lulu E. Beck, Sadie Billingheimer, Alma C. Blair, Emma Bock, Clara L. Bonsale, Mary Blair, Florence D. Buchanan, Lucy M. Blazier, Mollie Brown, Miriam R. Bromberg, Jessie Ballantyne, Ada M. Butler, Wilma Bartels, Julia Elizabeth Base, Mary M. Baldwin, Margaret F. Bach, Eleanor Connor, Adaline Conrad, Annie B. Clark, Mary Rose Collins, Margaret L. Crimmin, Estellen Cohen, Rose Cavanagh, Susie S. Campbell, Mathilda Creuziger, Louise Connell, Grace A. Danzig, Bertha Devo, Anna L. Dunn, Flora Devlin, Blanche R. Donnelly, Charlotte F. Dormann, Elizabeth F. Dornan, Katherine V. Dolan, Mary C. Delehanty, Camilla Femel, Jennie Falk, Annie Finkelstine, Caroline Feehen, Jessie M. Ferry, Elizabeth L. Frisbie, David C. Fine, Hermie F. Frost, Estelle Franklin, Katherine A. Frye, Edith Houston, Anna Heydt, Grace Freedman, Rose Fuchs, Isidor Fried, Mollie A. Fischer, Louise M. Gartner, Lilly H. Grosman, Mary Gold, Maud Hopkins, Clara Hirshberg, Martha E. Hyatt, Mary E. Herbert, Leroy B. Herbert, Edith Houston, Michael Isaacs, Sarah Jane Johnston, Sadie F. Jordan, Ellen de Koster, Rose E. Kopetzky, Harriet Luchs, Eugenea L. Leos, Mary E. Lessing, Cella A. Logan, Belle Levinson, Rose Francis Lazarus, Katherine S. Maher, Grace